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### ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE DICOTYLEDONS OF TORTOLA, VIRGIN ISLANDS

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SITUATION: Tortola ( $18^{\circ} 23'$  —  $18^{\circ} 28'$  N latitude and  $64^{\circ} 33'$  —  $64^{\circ} 43'$  W longitude) is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at its widest points, the axis of the island running east north east and west south west. It is the largest of the British Virgin Islands, which are located at the northeast extremity of the Caribbean Sea. Surrounding Tortola itself are a number of small cays which shelter the island from the direct effects of ocean swells. Beef Island and Frenchman's Cay, the nearest, are separated from Tortola by only a few yards of water, and have recently been connected by bridges. With the exception of Anegada and St. Croix, which are separated by distance and geology from the rest of the group, the Virgin Islands, British and American, are separated by very short sea distances.

TABLE I  
Distances Between Major Islands — British  
and U.S. Virgin Islands

	Statute Miles	Kilometers
Tortola - Virgin Gorda	5	7
Tortola - St. John	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Tortola - St. Thomas	9	14
St. John - St. Thomas	2	3

GEOLOGY: The geology of the island has been well described in other literature (Kemp & Meyerhoff 1926 & 1927, Martin-



Kaye 1959). It is essentially the West Indies Cretaceous formation which uplifted and metamorphosed in Eocene times with many resulting intrusions of igneous material such as quartz, granite and hornblende into the predominant limestone structure. The Virgin Islands present an extremely local and varied geological pattern. Strata are usually tilted and folded, and cliffsides show a patchwork effect. Several different types of rock are to be found underfoot in the space of a few yards. No fossils have been found on Tortola, but their presence is to be expected as a number of references are made to fossils on the American Virgins. Fossils on the adjacent Coki Point, St. Thomas, are only visible when the rock is wet, and similar structures may yet be found on Tortola.

**PHYSIOGRAPHY:** The mountain ridge forming the mass of the island drops steeply to the sea in most places, but is dissected by many sizable ghuts or ravines which fan out into large flat bottoms before meeting the sea. The ridge top consists of a broken and eroded peneplane of 800-1200 feet (240-360 m.) elevation with a higher ridge, Sage Mountain, reaching 1700 feet (450 m.) in the western third of the island. Martin-Kaye (1959) describes two other peneplanes, but they are difficult to see. Suggestion of a peneplane at 400-600 feet (120-180 m.) gives rise to a number of promontories extending seaward between the ghuts and bottoms.

**CLIMATE:** A number of climatic factors strongly influence the pattern of vegetation. **Seasons:** Seasons are not strongly marked by temperature or length of day, but there is a significant seasonal change in vegetation independent of rainfall, e.g. *Sabinea florida* blooms in the early part of the year, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, *Eupatorium* spp. and *Melochia nodiflora* are winter bloomers, *Myrciaria floribunda* blooms in the autumn and *Acacia macracantha* is usually deciduous in January or February. Rainfall variations often alter leaf drop or blooming for about a month forwards or backwards, but the usual effect is to influence amount of flowering or set of fruit. Although a seasonal pattern of rainfall

TABLE II

## Climate of the Virgin Islands

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Hours of Daylight <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>h</sup> 13'	11 <sup>h</sup> 40'	12 <sup>h</sup> 07'	12 <sup>h</sup> 38'	13 <sup>h</sup> 03'	13 <sup>h</sup> 13'	13 <sup>h</sup> 03'	12 <sup>h</sup> 38'	12 <sup>h</sup> 08'	11 <sup>h</sup> 39'	11 <sup>h</sup> 14'	11 <sup>h</sup> 03'
Temperature <sup>2</sup>												
Maximum	88	90	90	95	90	92	93	95	93	92	92	92
Minimum	59	60	60	64	67	65	66	61	60	60	65	59
Mean	76.7	77.0	77.9	79.3	80.2	81.3	81.8	82.3	81.8	80.4	79.5	77.8
Rainfall <sup>3</sup>	3.26	2.45	2.14	2.79	4.99	4.06	4.00	4.88	6.23	6.38	6.53	4.23

<sup>1</sup>21st day of month. Tables of Sunrise, Sunset and Twilight, Supplement to The American Ephemeris, 1946. United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

<sup>2</sup>Degrees Fahrenheit, Cruz Bay, St. John. From Climatology of the United States No. 86-45, Decennial Census of United States Climate, Climatic Summary of the United States, Supplement for 1951 through 1960, p. 35. Years of record, 14.

<sup>3</sup>Inches of rain at the Experiment Station, Road Town. Taken from Agricultural Department records.

can be shown statistically, it is far from dependable and cannot be regarded as an important seasonal determinant. Farmers expect rain in October and plant accordingly but are often disappointed. Very heavy rains sometimes fall in May, but these too are irregular. From February to May, there is seldom much rain, and sometimes none at all. Winds are generally higher in the winter months, but the relation to seasonal vegetation patterns was not observed.

**Rainfall:** Rainfall records are available only for the Experiment Station at Road Town, and these are assumed to indicate the general fluctuations at other points on the island. More important than seasonal fluctuations are periods of drought. Howard and Proctor (1958) assume that 4.0 inches of rain are necessary in each month for optimum plant growth in the West Indies. During the 63 year period between 1901 and 1964, 442 or 58% of months had less than four inches of rain, and 182 or 24% of months had less than two inches of rain; 64% of years had three or more months with less than two inches. Approximately one year in five has an extended drought which lowers the water table, turns wells brackish and which has a drastic effect on agriculture and vegetation in general. The effects of this drought pattern are much less pronounced in normally wet districts; and in the very dry districts, it has imposed an almost xerophytic vegetation. Geographic rainfall patterns must be considered in connection with wind and altitude.

**Wind:** The easterly trade wind is almost continuous, and it is a rare day that it is absent altogether. Its drying effects are strikingly in the xerotic appearance of promontories at lower elevations. Fish Bay and Jean Hill, Duffs Bottom and Slaney Point are good examples where adjacent tracts with the same rainfall show very different patterns due mainly to the wind. Wind is probably the major factor in the persistence of the *Croton* scrub on abandoned pastures, as similar areas with some shelter are largely covered with *Eugenia biflora*.

**Altitude:** Sage Mountain, with its 1710 foot elevation is the principal land feature influencing precipitation. Reference should be made to the rainfall map of the island. Sage Mountain is

frequently shrouded in cloud mists and provides the temperature drop to initiate precipitation. The trade winds tend to direct precipitation to the west and north sides of the ridge, and when winds are high, much of the rain falls in the sea between Tortola and St. Thomas. Higher moisture levels are needed to result in precipitation to the east of Sage Mountain, and this tends to follow the mountain ridge as far east as Hope. Some of this rain falls on lower levels, and because of the wind again, more of it falls on the north side, giving Brewers Bay and Cane Garden Bay districts a flourishing agriculture. East of Hope, and at sea level east of Brandywine Bay, rainfall is light, and there are frequent periods of several months without significant rain. Neither Virgin Gorda nor Beef Island has sufficient elevation to induce much rain and they have a chronic drought problem. Someone facetiously suggested the solution to Tortola's water problem is to move Sage Mountain to Beef Island: it would undoubtedly have the desired result. Local residents frequently state that the island is "drying up"; this belief no doubt stems from memories of very high rainfall in the 1930's, but reference to statistics from 1901 to the present indicate no trend in the amount of rainfall.

**HISTORY OF CULTIVATION:** Artifacts found on Tortola indicate that in pre-Columbian times it was settled by Arawaks, an agrarian people. Dutch buccaneers took possession of the island in 1648, but it was not until 1700 that English planters from Anguilla made the first agricultural settlement. Slaves were brought in and almost the whole of the island was cleared for cotton, sugar, pasture and minor crops. Evidence of the extent of this cultivation is still to be found in half buried stone terracing in much of the present day mountain forest. With the end of slavery and the sugar era in the middle of the last century, much of this cleared land grew back into forest, although promontories and other areas of low rainfall achieved little more than a scrub vegetation and more promising lands remained devoted to subsistence farming. Charcoal cutting and cattle raising have been traditional occupations on Tortola, but were accelerated in this century by government cattle and

pasture programs. Planting of pasture grasses, especially the all-excluding pangola grass, has inhibited reforestation in many areas. On the south side near the top of the ridge, in spite of high rainfall, the strong winds have maintained open pasture and krumholz situations, whereas on the north, large areas of shrubs and some forest have reappeared.

Early in this century, the government established a factory at the Experiment Station to encourage sugar, cotton and limes. Today, some sugar is cultivated for making local rum. In 1947, government cotton support was withdrawn and cultivation ceased, but *Gossypium* spp. are naturalized and wild trees are to be seen scattered throughout the island. Limes are no longer cultivated as a commercial crop, but plantation remnants in Cane Garden Bay provide a small household export to St. Thomas, and lime trees are a naturalized species. During the 1930's, tobacco was extensively cultivated in Free Bottom and other areas, but no plants are to be seen on the island today. Coconuts have been cultivated from time to time and are to be seen in many parts of the island. Over the centuries many other crops have been cultivated, and today bananas, yams, cassava, tancias, pidgeon peas, okra and peppers are standard crops exported on a household scale. The island is now a net importer of most of these crops. Scattered specimens of *Tectona grandis*, *Theobroma cacao*, *Citrus sinensis* and other species result from earlier agriculture attempts. *Mangifera indica* and *Carica papaya* are widely naturalized, the wild trees producing very inferior fruit. Judging from its present frequency, *Annona muricata* was probably cultivated on an extensive scale for hog food. Introductions of *Peltophorum inerme*, *Azadirachta indica* and the widespread use of *Samanea saman* as a pasture tree reflect British colonial agricultural direction: while these species may occur on the American Virgins, they are not at all common there. Cultivation, forest clearing and the prevailing practice of burning off pastures have had a disastrous effect on the soil. Every sizable rain discolors Road Harbour with soil washed down from the hills, and the hillsides are again too dry for satisfactory growth in a

few days. Sage Mountain forests, steep ghuts and rocky seaside cliffs fare much better as they have not had the same loss through soil disturbance, and therefore support a larger flora than the cultivated or pasture hillsides. On Camanoë, Peter Island and other cays are undisturbed areas which support floras comparable to areas of much higher rainfall on Tortola. Sage Mountain Forests: Once covering most of the central parts of the island, the forest is now reduced to a few dozen acres on the north and western parts of the ridge. Widely scattered standing boles of *Manilkara balata* left untouched by charcoal cutters attest to the former extent of forest in even recent times. Sage Mountain peak itself and Chalwell peak are now completely devoid of original vegetation. Probably very little of the present mountain forest is aboriginal, but most of it qualifies as sub-climax rain forest (Beard 1942, 1944, Stoffers 1956). *Ficus trigonata*, *Tetragastris balsamifera*, *Manilkara balata*, the luxuriant development of *Clusia rosea* trees, and the steep inarable condition of the summit argue for an aboriginal condition, but *Heliconia caribaea* and *Syzygium jambos* suggest disturbance at some time. The presence of buried terracing at 1300 foot elevation on the north side is unarguable. The forest has been described (B.V.I. Report, 1964) as xerophytic rain forest, a formation characterized (Beard 1944) by peeling desiccated tree bark and small, much-cutinized leaves. These xeromorphic features are not conspicuous in the Tortola forests today, although Beard's description may have applied to areas which have since been cut off. The forest is no doubt modified to a considerable extent by the prolonged dry periods, and the unhappy term "xerophytic rain forest" might better be replaced by the appellation "aridulate rain forest." The almost complete absence of epiphytic orchids and the complete absence of gesneriads, and the fact that most visitors fail to penetrate the dense barrier of shrubs that surrounds the forest, and hence never see it at all, seem to be the main reasons for local avoidance of the term rain forest. *Philodendrons*, *Aechmeas*, *Peperomias* and *Marcgravia rectiflora* are frequent epiphytes. There are indications that the forest is ex-



panding: *Cyathea arborea*, *Heliconia caribaea*, *Cecropia peltata*, *Acnistus arboreus*, *Cupania americana* and *Syzygium jambos*, characteristic species of Pioneer Rain Forest (Stoffers 1956), are found in fairly extensive areas at the periphery of the old formation. With the general decline of agriculture on the island, pastures are not being extended, and the competition of bottled cooking gas is fast reducing charcoal cutting. Sage Mountain peak and a substantial neighboring acreage have been planted to restore the forest, and if this does not re-establish the former flora, it will help provide humidity conditions favorable to natural extension of the present forest. Continued illegal charcoal cutting or establishment of proposed residential housing on the mountainsides will limit such expansion.

FLORISTIC AFFILIATIONS: Although species are often not represented on all islands in the group, it is usual for a species to be found on more than one. The offshore Puerto Rico islands, Culebra, Icacos and Vieques, have essentially the same physical structure and flora as the Virgin Islands, which is a xerophytic extension of the Puerto Rico flora. Only perhaps 60 species of plants are found in the islands which are not found in Puerto Rico, and these include several endemics. A few plants clearly originate in the islands to the south and were not reported for Puerto Rico by Britton and Wilson (1923 & 1925). *Morisonia americana* is a striking example which occurs throughout the Virgin Islands and south to Venezuela. *Chaetocalyx scandens* was found on Tortola in 1965 and comes from the islands to the south. Some Tortola plants have widespread origins, e.g. *Croton ovalifolius* (South America and Greater Antilles), *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Mexico and S. U.S.), *Diodia apiculata* (Anegada and Hispaniola) and *Stigmaphyllon diversifolium* (Cuba and Hispaniola), but there are not many. Of course, many species have been brought to the island and naturalized through the agency of man, e.g. *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* (probably pre-Columbian), *Kalanchoë verticillata*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Haematoxylon campechianum*, and *Syzygium jambos*. While floristic affiliation is principally with Puerto Rico, the islands form a link

in the ecological chain of windswept small islands stretching from the Bahamas to Tobago; many species are common throughout, and they reflect the xeric and saline habitats offered in this group of islands. One species of the archipelago conspicuously wanting in the wild state on Tortola is *Casuarina equisetifolia* which has not reproduced on any of the low seaside areas such as Sandy Point or Beef Island. Proximity is the principal reason for the greater affinity with Puerto Rico: Tortola is separated from Anguilla, the nearest of the Leeward Islands, by 92 miles (79 km.) of open sea, while between Tortola and Puerto Rico the farthest open distance (Culebra to Vieques) is only 9 miles (14 km.).

ENDEMISM: While a number of endemics have been reported for other Virgin Islands, Tortola has only one, *Calyptranthes kiaerskovii*, based on a sterile collection by Eggers in 1879. Even for the Virgin Islands as a whole, Britton & Wilson (1923 & 1925) note only about 20 endemics, and some of them, e.g. *Salvia thomasiana*, are suspect. It is possible that further observations will turn up additional endemics on Tortola, but the number cannot be large. The presence of endemics on neighboring islands and the author's own observations seem to indicate the possibility of endemics in a number of genera: *Zanthoxylum*, *Malpighia*, *Brunfelsia*, *Galactia*, *Forestiera* and *Tephrosia*. One species, *Tillandsia lineatispica*, which was reported as a St. John endemic on the basis of a single Eggers collection was found to be plentiful on Peter Island and Camanoë. *Piptocoma antillana* was found on Virgin Gorda and is plentiful on Peter Island, but is a rare plant on other Virgin Islands, the east end of Puerto Rico and Hispaniola, and its scant distribution begs the question of whether it is a relic or an expanding endemic. Small cays like Peter Island and Camanoë are well worth future attention as they have undergone less disturbance than the larger of the Virgin Islands.

PREVIOUS COLLECTORS: *Richard, Louis-Claude*, (1754-1821). Collected on Tortola and St. Thomas in 1786-87, depositing in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Reference to his collections was not made for this

TABLE III

Plants Growing Wild (indigenous, naturalized or escaping)

Major Families	Genera	Species
Leguminosae	47	73
Mimosaceae	12	17
Caesalpinaceae	7	15
Fabaceae	28	41
Compositae	33	43
Euphorbiaceae	18	34
Rubiaceae	18	24
Malvaceae	12	24
Convolvulaceae	7	21
Myrtaceae	9	19
Boraginaceae	5	18
Solanaceae	7	16
Acanthaceae	7	14
Amaranthaceae	8	12
Verbenaceae	7	11
Labiatae	7	10
Capparaceae	3	10
Total Major Families	<u>188</u>	<u>329</u>
Minor Families (79)	161	221
Total Wild Plants	<u>349</u>	<u>550</u>
Cultivated Plants		111
Total Dicotyledons		<u>661</u>

checklist. L.-Cl. Richard was later professor of botany at the École de Médecine in Paris. His son, Achille Richard, was author of *Essai sur la Flore de Cuba*, included in the work of Ramon de la Sagra on that country. *Schomburgk, Sir Robert Herman* (1804-65). Not to be confused with his younger brother Sir Otto Schomburgk who collected in the Guyanas, Sir Robert lived on Anegada in the 1830's, and although he made no collections, his papers provided a useful introduction to further study. See Kemp (1926). *Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolph* (1814-79). His monumental *Flora of the British West Indies* makes no mention of Tortola. He worked with collections in the British Mu-

seum, Kew Museum (sic.), the Academy of Stockholm and extensive other collections, and it is fair to assume he came across no Tortola items. *Eggers, Baron Heinrich Franz Alexander* (1844-1903). Resident of St. Croix and St. Thomas from 1869 to 1887, he visited Tortola over the Christmas season of 1887. While he took only 68 specimens, the localities recorded indicate he travelled widely during his brief stay. His *Flora of St. Croix* (1879) and other publications are important studies of the West Indies flora. *Fishlock, Walter Charles* (1875-1932). Born at Bathford, near Bath, England, he was a student gardener at Kew and then was employed in Hyde Park, London. On May 2, 1902, he arrived at the Experiment Station on Tortola, established the year before, and in about 1912 became Curator of the Station. In August 1919 after taking leave, he became Senior Curator in the Department of Agriculture, the Gold Coast. He collected extensively, sending specimens to Kew, New York Botanical Garden and other institutions. Older residents of the island credit him with introduction of many economic plants. His *Handbook of the Virgin Islands* contains little botanical information but is useful from a historical point of view. Most of his collections were published by Britton & Wilson (1923 & 1925). *Britton, Nathaniel Lord* (1859-1934). Director of the New York Botanical Garden for many years, he was a towering leader in American botany. He was instigator of the now discarded American Code of nomenclature, and his publications follow this system. Between 1913 and 1923 he visited Tortola a number of times, sometimes accompanied by his wife, a distinguished bryologist, and by John Shafer, also of the New York Botanical Garden. This work was in preparation for his *Botany of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands*, and while collecting was extensive, Tortola seems to have received less attention than any other major island in the study. Fishlock accompanied Britton on his Tortola excursions, and many of the Britton and Wilson reports are based on Fishlock collections. Britton's collections are deposited in the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. *Velez, Ismael* (1908—). Velez visited Tortola for

about two weeks in 1950, collecting herbaceous species for his Lesser Antilles weed study (1957). His specimens are deposited with the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad and with the Inter American University of Puerto Rico, his present address. In publishing his study Velez did not indicate on which of the Virgin Islands he collected a species. *Little, Elbert L., Jr.* (1907 —). As Dendrologist with the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, he spent a number of years in Puerto Rico, visiting Tortola on July 19, 20 & 21, 1954. He collected 35 numbers of trees and other woody plants in preparation for his excellent *Common Trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands* (1964). His specimens are deposited with the United States National Museum.

**ORIGIN OF THE CHECKLIST:** The author visited the island several times between 1959 and 1961 and was a resident for five years between 1961 and 1966. Only the final two or three years of residence was devoted to botanical work, and such work was necessarily secondary to other pursuits. A complete flora and vegetational study was envisaged, but this goal was interrupted early in 1966 when the author left the island for business reasons. All parts of the island were visited several times and over 800 numbers of vascular plants were collected. Virgin Gorda, St. John, St. Thomas and many of the smaller cays were visited several times with some collections taken. Tortola has been badly neglected in botanical literature, and it seems better, in spite of insufficient work, to provide a preliminary checklist of the plants growing there than to wait until an opportunity for more study presents itself. The checklist includes 106 new reports by the author, as well as 11 by Eggers and 24 by Fishlock which had been overlooked in previous literature, or over 25% new reports in all.

Specimens were sent to the Arnold Arboretum, the British Museum (Natural History), The Institute of Jamaica, the University in Copenhagen and to the University of Florida and a complete set of specimens is retained by the author. Dr. R. A. Howard of the Arnold Arboretum, Mr. George Proctor of the Jamaica Institute and Dr. W. T.

Stearn of the British Museum (N.H.) very kindly provided identification of plants they received; and Dr. A. Skovsted of the University in Copenhagen kindly supplied a list of plants collected by Eggers. Dr. Elbert L. Little, Jr., of the United States Forest Service, Bro. Alain Liogier of Manhattan College, Dr. Ismael Velez of the Inter American University of Puerto Rico, Mr. J. E. Dandy of the British Museum (N.H.), M. G. Aymonin of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, and Sir George Taylor, Kew, sent helpful correspondence.

Gratitude is due to Mr. Malcolm Winter, Superintendent of Agriculture, for much advice and for permission to take specimens from the Experiment Station. Many householders were kind enough to supply plants from their grounds, and especial thanks must go to Mr. Rowan Roy, Mrs. A. A. Hurt and Mrs. Robert P. Nevin. Mr. Norman Kerr was most helpful with his thorough botanical background and took part in several collecting trips. Dr. Richard A. Howard, Director, The Arnold Arboretum, was steadily encouraging in his prompt and helpful correspondence, and without his free assistance, this checklist would not have emerged. Dr. D. B. Ward and Mr. John Beckner, University of Florida, patiently read this paper and offered many suggestions.

CHECKLIST FORMAT: Families follow the order of Britton & Wilson. Genera are listed alphabetically and species alphabetically within genera. Nomenclature is taken mainly from Flora of Barbados, Bro. Alain Liogier's list and from Britton and Wilson, but in a few cases, reference to current monographs suggested other usage. Only names used by Britton and Wilson or widely used at the present time are indicated in synonymy. Unless otherwise indicated, citations are for Tortola. The author's own collections are indicated by number only, and when no other citation is given, this is a new report for the species. A good description of the plant may usually be found in Britton and Wilson (1923 & 1925) or Little and Wadsworth (1964) when these authors are cited as finding a species on Tortola. Place names in the text are taken from the maps D.O.S. 346

(Series E 837), First Edition 1959, but Eggers and Fishlock collections are cited with place names as supplied.

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CHECKLIST OF DICOTYLEDONS ON TORTOLA,  
VIRGIN ISLANDS

Family 1. CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina Adans.

- Casuarina equisetifolia** J. R. & G. Forst. A few cultivated specimens; Government House, Experiment Station, Pasea Hall Estate.

Family 2. PIPERACEAE

Peperomia Ruiz & Pav.

- Peperomia glabella** (Sw.) A. Dietr. Common at higher elevations. Tolerates a wide range of sunlight. Sometimes as an epiphyte with *Epidendrum ciliare*. 111, 112. Britt. & Wils.
- P. humilis** (Vahl) A. Dietr. Rare on undisturbed rocks and cliffs. Seen at Huntum's Ghut (110 m.), and at west end of Brewers Bay (sea level). 466, 467, 468, 469, 470; *Fishlock* 243. Britt. & Wils.
- P. magnoliaefolia** (Jacq.) A. Dietr. In shade, Sage Mt. forests. 87; *Fishlock* 369. Britt. & Wils.
- P. pellucida** (L.) H. B. K. A common street weed in Road Town. 150, 152; *Fishlock* 230. Britt. & Wils.

Piper L.

- Piper amalago** L. Common in shady ghuts. 148, 169; *Fishlock* 149; *Eggers* 3189. Britt. & Wils.

Pothomorphe Miq.

- Pothomorphe peltata** (L.) Miq. Occasional at upper elevations. 465; *Fishlock* 338. Britt. & Wils.

Family 3. ULMACEAE

Celtis L.

- Celtis iguanaea** (Jacq.) Sarg. *Momisia iguanaea* (Jacq.) Rose & Standley. *Fishlock* 360, *Fishlock* 361, and *Fishlock* 409 (Huntum's Ghut). Britt. & Wils.
- C. trinerva** Lam. Britt. & Wils.

Trema Lour.

- Trema micrantha** (L.) Blume. *Fishlock* 219 (Lower Estate). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.



## Family 4. MORACEAE

## Artocarpus Forst.

**Artocarpus altilis** (Parkinson) Fosberg. *Artocarpus incisa* L. f. *Artocarpus communis* Forst. Cultivated, chiefly in moist districts. "Breadfruit." The seeded form, "Breadnut," is rarely cultivated. Little & Wads.

## Cecropia L.

**Cecropia peltata** L. Common on moist forest slopes out of the wind. "Trumpetwood." Little & Wads.

## Ficus L.

**Ficus citrifolia** Mill. *Ficus laevigata* Vahl. Common. A fine avenue occurs at Little Apple Bay. "Fig Tree." *Fishlock* 418 (Bellevue). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**F. trigonata** L. *Ficus crassinervia* Desf. In Sage Mountain forests. 666. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 5. URTICACEAE

## Fleurya Gaud.

**Fleurya aestuans** (L.) Gaud. Very rare. Single plants seen at Callwoods, Cane Garden Bay, and at the Experiment Station. 212, *Fishlock* 244 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Pilea Lindl.

**Pilea herniarioides** (Sw.) Lindl. Rare. Seen on Joe's Hill, and on walls, Cane Garden Bay. May not be distinct from *Pilea microphylla*. 215, 216, 217.

**P. microphylla** (L.) Liebm. Common cultivated. "Everlasting." *Fishlock* 375 (Slaney Point).

**P. nummulariaefolia** (Sw.) Wedd. Very rare. Seen only at roadside, Experiment Station. 782, 783, 784.

**P. sanctae-crucis** Liebm. Common in mountain forests and coming down to 100 m. in Long Bush and Huntum's Ghuts. 100, *Fishlock* 245 (Joe's Hill). Britt. & Wils.

**P. tenerrima** Miq. Occasional patches seen in moist years. 293, 294, 295, 296. Britt. & Wils.

## Family 6. PROTEACEAE

## Grevillea R. Brown

**Grevillea robusta** Cunn. The single fine specimen in the Road Town Experiment Station was surveyed at 49 feet tall on 25th April, 1965.

## Family 7. LORANTHACEAE

## Dendropemon Blume

**Dendropemon caribaeum** Krug & Urban. *Phthirusa caribaea* (Krug & Urban) Engler. Common. This mistletoe seems particularly partial to *Citrus*. 831. *Fishlock* 397 (Old Plantation). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 8. ARISTOLOCHACEAE

## Aristolochia L.

**Aristolochia littoralis** Parodi. *Aristolochia elegans* Mast. Cultivated and escapes. "Dutchman's Pipe." 355.

**A. trilobata** L. *Fishlock* 433 (Long Bay).

## Family 9. POLYGONACEAE

## Antigonon Endl.

**Antigonon leptopus** Hook. & Arn. Common in thickets, roadsides and towns; moist and dry districts. "Coral Vine," "Coralita." 235.

## Coccoloba L.

**Coccoloba microstachya** Willd. *Coccolobis obtusifolia* Jacq. 771, 772 (Beef Island); *Fishlock* 142 (woods). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**C. uvifera** (L.) L. *Coccolobis uvifera* (L.) Jacq. Common along sea-coasts. Also plentiful near Meyers (300 m.). "Sea Grape." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**C. venosa** L. Common in shady ghuts, mostly at lower elevations. "Chiggery Grape." 149. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 10. CHENOPODIACEAE

## Atriplex L.

**Atriplex pentandra** (Jacq.) Standley. Occasional along the sea shore. 105, 184.

## 2. Chenopodium L.

**Chenopodium ambrosioides** L. Commonly cultivated as a medicinal, escapes, and naturalized at Cane Garden Bay. "Wormgrass." 329. *Beta vulgaris* L. (beetroot) is sometimes cultivated.

## Family 11. AMARANTHACEAE

## Achyranthes L.

**Achyranthes aspera** L. *Achyranthes indica* (L.) Mill. *Centrostachys indica* (L.) Standley. *Centrostachys aspera* (L.) Standley. Perhaps the most annoying and troublesome weed on the island, covering abandoned cultivation very quickly. The form *A. indica* is perhaps more common on level ground in dry areas; and *A. aspera* occurs on level and sloping ground at higher elevations where there is more rainfall. They are distinct in appearance. "Man Catcher." 673; *Fishlock* 209 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Alternanthera Forsk.

**Alternanthera ficoidea** (L.) R. Br. ex R. & S. *Achyranthes ficoidea* (L.) Lam. Britt. & Wils.

**A. ficoidea** var **betzickiana** (Mich.) Baker. *Achyranthes betzickiana* (Regel) Standley. Cultivated as an ornamental and occasionally escaping.

**A. paronychioides** St. Hil. *Achyranthes polygonoides* (L.) Lam. sensu Britt. & Wils. *Alternanthera paronychioides* St. Hil. Plentiful

in sandy pastures and roadsides, disturbed areas. Perhaps more common in dry sections and near the sea. It is a very different plant from *A. ficoidea* var *betzickiana*.

Amaranthus L.

**Amaranthus caudatus** L. Commonly cultivated and escaping in wet years. "Caterpillar." 325.

**A. crassipes** Schlechter. *Fishlock* 242 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**A. dubius** Mart. A troublesome weed in towns and gardens. Sometimes cooked as greens. "Spinach." *Fishlock* 134 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**A. spinosus** L. A troublesome streetside weed. 795; *Fishlock* 134 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

Celosia L.

**Celosia argentea** L. *Celosia cristata* L. Frequently cultivated as an ornamental.

**C. nitida** Vahl. *Fishlock* 431 (Belmont); *Eggers* 3178 (in fruticetis maritimis). Britt. & Wils.

Chamissoa H. B. K.

**Chamissoa altissima** (Jacq.) H. B. K. Common in thickets along the sea coast. The tips of the spikes are quite pink. 240.

Gomphrena L.

**Gomphrena decumbens** Jacq. *Gomphrena dispersa* Standley. A common weed.

**G. globosa** L. Occasionally cultivated. "Bachelors Button."

Iresine P. Browne

**Iresine angustifolia** Euph. Common in older secondary thickets, hillsides. 581, 582, 583, 584, 585; *Fishlock* 61 (Great Mountain). Britt. & Wils.

Philoxerus R. Brown

**Philoxerus vermicularis** (L.) Beauv. *Philoxerus vermicularis* (L.) Nutt. A common halophyte, covering extensive areas at Sandy Point and on Beef Island. Britt. & Wils.

Family 12. NYCTAGINACEAE

Boerhaavia L.

**Boerhaavia diffusa** L. *Boerhaavia coccinea* Mill. A common and troublesome weed, waste places and gardens. "Pigweed." *Fishlock* 143 (waste places), *Fishlock* 144 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**B. erecta** L. Rare, but occurring in much the same way as *B. diffusa*. *Fishlock* 145 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

Bougainvillea Comm. ex Juss.

**Bougainvillea spectabilis** Willd. Seen growing wild near the sea at Fort Burt, probably rooting from refuse. Many forms and colors of this, *B. peruviana* H. & B. and *B. glabra* Choisy are grown as ornamentals.

## Commicarpus Standley

**Commicarpus scandens** (L.) Standley. Seen near the sea at Coxheath and Little Apple Bay. 256 (Virgin Gorda), 231; *Eggers 3173* (West End). Britt. & Wils.

## Mirabilis L.

**Mirabilis jalapa** L. Cultivated and naturalized. Widespread in moist areas but not frequent. "Four O'Clock." *Fishlock 226* (Road Town). Britt. & Wils.

## Pisonia L.

**Pisonia fragrans** Dumont-Cours. *Torrubia fragrans* (Dumont-Cours.) Standley. A common tree in forests and villages near sea level. "Water Mampo." 284; *Fishlock 402*. Little & Wads.

**P. subcordata** Sw. The common pasture tree of Tortola. Occurs at all elevations in forests and villages. "Mampo." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 13. BATACEAE

## Batis L.

**Batis maritima** L. A common halophyte on coastal flats. Plentiful at Slaney, Sandy Point and Beef Island. 219, 220, 221; *Fishlock s.n.* (saline soil). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 14. PHYTOLACCACEAE

## Petiveria L.

**Petiveria alliacea** L. A common weed, often occurring with *Rivina humilis* and *Achyranthes aspera*. "Garlic Weed." 735, 736, 737, 738; *Fishlock 133* (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Phytolacca L.

**Phytolacca rivinoides** Kunth & Bouche. A single immature plant growing in virgin forest at Arundel Estate was tentatively identified as this species. 368.

## Rivina L.

**Rivina humilis** L. Common in thickets and secondary growth, lower elevations. "Cat's Blood." *Fishlock 179* (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Trichostigma A. Rich.

**Trichostigma octandrum** (L.) H. Walter. Festooning in thickets in ghuts and secondary growth, lower elevations. Sometimes high climbing. *Fishlock 161* (Road Town). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 15. AIZOACEAE

## Mollugo L.

**Mollugo verticillata** L. 228 (Virgin Gorda). Britt. & Wils.

## Sesuvium L.

**Sesuvium portulacastrum** L. A common halophyte on coastal flats. 726.

## Trianthema L.

**Trianthema portulacastrum** L. A common weed in the dry Long Look-East End section. *Fishlock 487* (waste grounds). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 16. PORTULACACEAE

## Portulaca L.

- Portulaca oleracea** L. A common weed in all areas. Often occurring as a halophyte forming part of the behind-the-beach cover. "Purselane." *Fishlock 193* (cultivated). Britt. & Wils.
- P. pilosa** L. Waste places and forming large masses within the range of salt spray. "Rice Plant."
- P. pilosa** var. **hortualis** Bailey. Cultivated and escapes by vegetative means. "Jump-up-and-kiss-me."
- P. quadrifida** L. A weedy species chiefly of dry areas. The leaves are usually quite red. *Fishlock 268* (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.
- P. rubricaulis** H. B. K. *Portulaca phaeosperma* Urban. Widespread but rare along the south coast. *313*.
- P. umbraticola** H. B. K. Widely cultivated, but probably introduced in the last two or three years. *13*.

## Talinum Adans.

- Talinum paniculatum** (Jacq.) Gaertn. Rare. Seen only on rocks over the sea, Josia's Bay. *252, 253, 254; Fishlock 417* (Bellevue). Britt. & Wils.
- T. triangulare** (Jacq.) Willd. A low, yellow flowered form is common near the sea in western parts of Tortola. A taller (to 8 dm.), pink flowered form is cultivated and occasionally escapes. *Fishlock 233* (Experiment Station).

## Family 17. BASELLACEAE

## Basella L.

- Basella alba** L. *Basella rubra* L. Ceylon spinach, grown for greens, often escapes but is not long persistent.

## Anredera Juss.

- Anredera leptostachys** (Moq.) Steen. *Boussingaultia leptostachys* Moq. Festooning in thickets, moist districts up to about 300 m. *259; Fishlock 248* (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 18. NYMPHACEAE

## Nymphaea L.

- Nymphaea ampla** (Salisb.) DC. *Castalia ampla* Salisb. In the freshwater pond below Windy Hill in Carrot Bay. This seems to be an intermediate between *N. ampla* and *N. pulchella* (DC.) Britt. as it has 60-70 stamens and 20-23 petals. *727, 728, 729*.
- N. zanzibarensis** Casp. *Castalia zanzibarensis* (Casp.) Britt. Rarely cultivated in lily ponds.

## Family 19. MENISPERMACEAE

## Cissampelos L.

- Cissampelos pareira** L. Climbing in thickets and forests, moist districts. Sometimes employed as a medicinal. "Pistocle." *489; Fishlock 306* (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 20. ANNONACEAE

## Annona L.

- Annona glabra** L. Common in salt marsh areas. "Pond Apple." *Fishlock* 389 (Old Plantation). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- A. muricata** L. Very common throughout the island. It is one of the dominant trees in the dry eastern district. Used medicinally, in confections and as pig food. "Soursop." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- A. reticulata** L. Occasionally cultivated along the north coast, and growing wild on the hillsides above Cane Garden Bay. Usually cooked before eaten. "Custard Apple." 331. Little & Wads.
- A. squamosa** L. Common on open hillsides. It is one of the dominant trees in dry eastern districts. "Sugar Apple." Britt. & Wils.

## Family 21. LAURACEAE

## Cassytha L.

- Cassytha filiformis** L. Only one small patch seen at Towers near Sandy Point, near the Eggers location. 346; *Eggers* 3174 (West End).

## Licaria Aubl.

- Licaria salicifolia** (Sw.) Kosterm. *Acrodiclidium salicifolium* (Sw.) Griseb. Little & Wads.

## Nectandra Roland.

- Nectandra coriacea** (Sw.) Griseb. Occasional in moist ghut hillsides. Seen in Johnson's and Purcell Ghuts. 204; *Fishlock* 5. Little & Wads.

## Ocotea Aubl.

- Ocotea floribunda** (Sw.) Mez. In Sage Mountain forests. *Fishlock* 72 (Sage Mt.). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- O. leucoxyton** (Sw.) Mez. Fairly common, Doty and Sage Mountain. 199, 724, 542, 705, 706, 756, 757; *Fishlock* 451 (Sage Mt.); *Eggers* 3210. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Persea Mill.

- Persea americana** Mill. *Persea persea* (L.) Cockerell. Cultivated in moister districts, especially in mountain districts where it may escape. "Pear." 703. Little & Wads.

## Family 22. PAPAVERACEAE

## Argemone L.

- Argemone mexicana** L. An occasional weed and in roadsides. *Fishlock* 10 (Experiment Station).

## Family 23. BRASSICACEAE

## Brassica L.

- Brassica integrifolia** (West) O. E. Schultz. Rare. A clump of Brassica was seen growing wild at Hope one year: it may have been this species. Britt. & Wils.

## Cakile Mill.

**Cakile lanceolata** (Willd.) O. E. Schultz. Rare along sandy sea coasts. Seen in numbers at Little Apple Bay. *Fishlock* 272 (Brandywine Bay, *Fishlock* 441 Long Bay). Britt. & Wils.

## Lepidium L.

**Lepidium virginicum** L. Not common. Regularly seen along the Joe's Hill-Soldier Hill road. *Fishlock* 223 (Road Town). Britt. & Wils. *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* (cabbage), *Brassica caulorapa* (kohlrabi). *Brassica chinense* (Chinese cabbage), *Brassica rapa* (turnip) are all grown as market vegetables, *Raphanus sativus* (radish) is sometimes grown for its large tuber-like roots which are boiled for stews. All are rarely spontaneous but not persistent.

## Family 24. CAPPARACEAE

## Capparis L.

- Capparis baducca** L. *Fishlock* 412 (Huntum's Ghut). Britt. & Wils.  
**C. cynophallophora** L. Common at lower elevations, especially by the sea. "Black Wattie." 796; *Fishlock* 96, *Fishlock* 476 (Harbours). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.  
**C. flexuosa** (L.) L. Common in thickets, lower elevations. Sometimes high climbing. "Bottle Wiss." *Fishlock* 74 (Harbours). Britt. & Wils.  
**C. indica** (L.) Fawcett & Rendle. Common along the south coast east of Road Harbour but rare elsewhere. 88; *Fishlock* 97 (Harbours). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.  
**C. portoricensis** Urban. One tree seen on the Fort Hill and another at the top of the road leading down to Long Bay East.

## Cleome L.

- Cleome gynandra** L. *Gynandropsis gynandra* (L.) Briq. Tall (to 1 m.) and very showy. Occasional in moist districts and on garbage dumps. It covers over an acre of waste grounds at Little Apple Bay. "Massambee." Used to prepare the West Indian vegetable dish "Calaloo." 279.  
**C. rutiosperma** DC. *Cleome ciliata* Schum. & Thom. Occurring as a weed, usually prostrate or scandent. *Fishlock* 58, and *Fishlock* 159 (Experiment Station). Britt. Wils.  
**C. speciosa** H. B. K. Much like *C. gynandra* but less common. Seen by roadsides in Free Bottom.  
**C. viscosa** L. *Cleome icosandra* L. A common weed occurring almost everywhere on the island. "Wild Massambee." *Fishlock* 132 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Morisonia L.

- Morisonia americana** L. Only one tree seen (Pleasant Valley), but reported to be common around Sea Cow Bay. "Wild Mesple." 154, 264. Britt. & Wils.

## Family 25. MORINGACEAE

## Moringa Adans.

**Moringa oleifera** Lam. *Moringa moringa* (L.) Millspaugh. *Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn. Occasional along roadsides. Cultivated and clearly naturalized. 811.

## Family 26. CRASSULACEAE

## Kalanchoë Adans.

**Kalanchoë brasiliensis** Camb. Cultivated chiefly in dry eastern districts. 28, 30, 32.

**K. laxiflora** Baker. Commonly cultivated. It is larger and showier than *Kalanchoë pinnata* and the tips of the petals have minute serrations. They may be varieties of the same species. 15, 16, 17, 18.

**K. pinnata** Pers. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Kurze. Common in all districts. "Love Plant." 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29; *Fishlock* 359 (Huntum's Ghut). Britt. & Wils.

**K. somaliensis** Hooker f. A widely cultivated trailer. Not seen to flower on Tortola. "Hen & Chickens." 607.

**K. verticillata** Elliot. Occasionally cultivated and naturalized at East End. "Reptile." 19, 20.

## Family 27. ROSACEAE

## Chrysobalanus L.

**Chrysobalanus icaco** L. Common at upper elevations; the most common shrubby species around Doty. Harvested for pig food. "Coco Plum." Britt. & Wils.

Species of *Rosa* (rose) are frequently cultivated around homes.

## Family 28A. LEGUMINOSAE — MIMOSACEAE

## Acacia Mill.

**Acacia farnesiana** (L.) Willd. *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**A. macracantha** Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. Widespread and common, forming forests on sandy bottoms near the sea. "Casha." 286. Britt. & Wils.

**A. muricata** (L.) Willd. *Senegalia muricata* (L.) Britton & Rose. Seen on hillsides between Road Town and Fat Hog Bay. 9, 838; *Fishlock* 421 (Bellevue). Britt. & Wils.

**A. riparia** H. B. K. *Senegalia westiana* (DC.) Britton & Rose. A very troublesome weed species, often the first woody growth on abandoned hillside farming, and sometimes forming impenetrable thickets 20 m. across. "Catch-and-keep." 241; *Fishlock* 183 (waste places). Britt. & Wils.

**A. tortuosa** (L.) Willd. *Fishlock* 200 (Pasea Hall Estate). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Adenanthera L.

**Adenanthera pavonina** L. A few large trees along Long Bush ghut near sea level and a few along the Christophers-Doty road. May



have been planted but some small seedlings were found in the second location. Little & Wils.

Albizia Durazz.

**Albizia lebeck** (L.) Benth. *Albizzia lebeck* (L.) Benth. A few tall trees (15 m.) at Carrot Bay. 71. Little & Wads.

Calliandra Benth.

**Calliandra caracasana** (Jacq.) Benth. *Anneslia portoricensis* (Jacq.) Britt. Occasionally throughout the island but common in dry eastern districts. 153, 448; *Fishlock* 581 (Edney's); *Eggers* 3185. Britt. & Wils.

Desmanthus Willd.

**Desmanthus depressus** Humb. & Bompl. *Acuan depressum* (H. & B.) Kuntze. Widespread. May not be distinct from *Desmanthus virgatus*. Britt & Wils.

**D. virgatus** (L.) Willd. *Acuan virgatum* (L.) Medic. Throughout the island but common only in dry eastern districts, where it reaches a height of 2 m. 323; *Fishlock* 205. Britt. & Wils.

Inga Mill.

**Inga fagifolia** (L.) Willd. *Inga laurina* (Sw.) Willd. Common at middle and higher elevations. The pods are sometimes cooked as a vegetable. "Spanish Oak." 213. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Leucaena Benth.

**Leucaena leucocephala** (Lam.) DeWit. *Leucaena glauca* (L.) Benth. Common secondary growth on abandoned farming. "Wild Tamarind." *Fishlock* 177 (Lower Estate). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Mimosa L.

**Mimosa ceratonia** L. *Lomoplis ceratonia* (L.) Raf. Common on moist hillsides. Large colonies were seen along the Road Town-Meyers road. *Fishlock* 267 (Huntum's Ghut). Britt. & Wils.

**M. pudica** L. Seen only once in a pasture, Experiment Station.

Pithecellobium Benth in Mart.

**Pithecellobium unguis-cati** (L.) Benth in Mart. Common, especially so at East End and at Flamingo Pond. The Tortola plants have red seed arils, although plants with white seed arils were seen in St. Thomas.

Pongamia Vent.

**Pongamia pinnata** (L.) Merr. One fine tree on Government House grounds. 437.

Prosopis L.

**Prosopis juliflora** (Sw.) DC. *Neltuma juliflora* (Sw.) Raf. Widespread and common, forming forests on sandy bottoms near the sea. Occurs much as *Acacia macracantha* but is more common in eastern parts of the island. "Casha." *Fishlock* 392 (Old Plantation). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Samanea Merrill

**Samanea saman** (Willd.) Merrill. *Pithecellobium saman* (Jacq.) Benth. Planting of this tree as a pasture tree has had the strong encouragement of the Agriculture Department and it is becoming widespread. 12. Little & Wads.

## Family 28B. LEGUMINOSAE — CAESALPINIACEAE

## Bauhinia L.

**Bauhinia monandra** Kurz. *Caspereopsis monandra* (Kurz) Britton & Rose. A common ornamental tree, occasionally spontaneous. "Napoleon's Hat." 234. Little & Wads.

**B. purpurea** L. Only one tree seen; Treasure Isle Hotel grounds. "Poor Man's Orchid." 391.

**B. tomentosa** L. *Olvesia tomentosa* (L.) Welw. A few shrubs, cultivated and escaped. Pasea Hall Estate. 388.

## Caesalpinia L.

**Caesalpinia bonduc** Roxb. *Guilandina bonduc* L. Children at East End were seen playing with large yellow seeds like those of this species but plants were not seen.

**C. crista** L. *Guilandina crista* (L.) Small. Forming thickets along the south coast. Seeds were grey in all stages of development. Used medicinally. "Nickers." "Ram Goat Bush."

**C. melanosperma** (Eggers) Urban. *Guilandina melanosperma* Eggers. Reported only by Eggers. Endemic to Tortola, St. Croix and Mona.

**C. pulcherrima** (L.) Sw. *Poinciana pulcherrima* L. Commonly cultivated and seemingly naturalized in Baughers Bay. "Dwarf Poinciana."

## Cassia L.

**Cassia alata** L. *Herpetica alata* Raf. A few scattered plants and occasionally cultivated. Seen wild at Hannah and Long Look. "Sasparilla." 739; *Fishlock* 396 (Old Plantation). Little & Wads.

**C. antillana** (Britt. & Rose) Alain, *Chamaefistula antillana* Britton & Rose. Plentiful and showy at higher elevations and around Sage Mountain forest. Not seen below about 80 m. 147; *Fishlock* 282 (Leonards). Britt. & Wils.

**C. bacillaris** L. f. *Chamaefistula bacillaris* (L. f.) G. Don. Not seen. The Eggers specimen should be checked. *Eggers* 3188.

**C. bicapsularis** L. *Adipera bicapsularis* (L.) Britton & Rose. Common in all districts. Used medicinally. "Pissy bed." *Fishlock* 291 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**C. fistula** L. Two or three small specimens at the Experiment Station.

**C. glandulosa** var. **swartzii** (Wickstr.) MacBride. *Chaemaecrista swartzii* (Wickstr.) Britton & Rose. Common, especially at higher elevations. "Scampesina." 262; *Fishlock* 283 (Leonards). Britt. & Wils.

- C. grandis** L. f. One specimen on Pasea Hall Estate and another behind the Road Town Police Station. Although both trees flower well, they have very seldom produced seed.
- C. obtusifolia** L. *Emelista tora* (L.) Britton & Rose. Common after dry spells. 297, 312; *Fishlock* 325 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.
- C. occidentalis** L. *Ditremexa occidentalis* (L.) Britton & Rose. A very common weed around towns. "Stinking Weed." 352, *Fishlock* 191 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.
- Delonix Raf.
- Delonix regia** (Bojer) Raf. Widely cultivated. Sometimes spontaneous but probably not persistent. "Flamboyant." Little & Wads.
- Haematoxylon L.
- Haematoxylon campechianum** L. Seen only in the Sea Cow Bay-Duff Bottom area, where it is common. "Dyewood Tree." 156; *Fishlock* 36 (Sea Cow Bay). Britt. & Wils.
- Hymenaea L.
- Hymenaea courbaril** L. Scattered specimens in moist districts. Children seem to enjoy the dry powdery pods. "Locust." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- Parkinsonia L.
- Parkinsonia aculeata** L. Along south coast roadsides and plentiful at Towers. 812; *Fishlock* 396 (Old Plantation). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- Peltophorum Walp.
- Peltophorum inerme** (Roxb.) Naves. *Peltophorum ferrugineum* (Dcne.) Benth. *Peltophorum dubium* (Spreng.) Taub. *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) Baker. A number of fine trees in the Road Town area. 233.
- Tamarindus L.
- Tamarindus indica** L. Common throughout the island, large trees occurring in moist bottoms. Because of its resistance to hurricane, it is a common surveying marker in land deeds. 230. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Family 28C. LEGUMINOSAE — FABACEAE

Abrus Adans.

- Abrus praecatorius** L. *Abrus abrus* (L.) W. F. Wright. Common almost everywhere. Tortolians seem generally unaware of the poisonous nature of the seeds and they are common children's playthings. "Jumbie Bead." 298, 829; *Fishlock* 250 (Road Town). Britt. & Wils.

Aeschynomene L.

- Aeschynomene americana** L. Only one plant seen on a donkey path, Sage Mt. 541. Britt. & Wils.
- A. sensitiva** Sw. *Fishlock* 126 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Alysicarpus Desv.

**Alysicarpus vaginalis** (L.) DC. A common weed throughout the island. 357, 358, 359, 360, 361; *Fishlock* 265 (Slaney Point). Britt. & Wils.

## Andira Lam.

**Andira inermis** (Wright) DC. *Andira inermis* H. B. K. A very common tree throughout the island. "Pictod." *Fishlock* 111 (Experiment Station). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Arachis L.

**Arachis hypogaea** L. Spontaneous near candy shops, probably from seed dropped by children. Not known to be cultivated at the present time.

## Cajanus DC.

**Cajanus cajan** (L.) Millsp. *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp. Several varieties are widely cultivated. "Pigeon Pea." 454. Britt. & Wils.

## Canavalia DC.

**Canavalia maritima** (Aubl.) Thou. *Canavalia maritima* (Aubl.) Thou. Plentiful on sandy sea coasts. *Fishlock* 175 (Lower Estate) as *C. lineata*. Britt. & Wils.

## Centrosema (DC.) Benth.

**Centrosema virginianum** Benth. *Bradburya virginiana* (L.) Kuntze. Common throughout the island, roadsides and thickets. *Fishlock* 160 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Chaetocalyx DC.

**Chaetocalyx scandens** (L.) Urban var. *pubescens* (DC.) Rudd. One small colony seen by the roadside, Fish Bay. This is a stray from the Leeward Islands. 316.

## Clitoria L.

**Clitoria ternatea** L. Widespread but not plentiful. 299, 722; *Fishlock* 195 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Cracca L.

**Cracca caribaea** (Jacq.) Benth. *Benthamantha caribaea* (Jacq.) Kuntze. Only one plant seen beside road leading into Paraquita holding ground. 414; *Fishlock* 393 (Old Plantation). Britt. & Wils.

## Crotalaria L.

**Crotalaria incana** L. Common by roadsides and as a weed in cultivated lands. 482; *Fishlock* 195 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**C. retusa** L. Thickets and pastures, moist districts. 534; *Fishlock* 30 (Experiment Station).

**C. verrucosa** L. A common weed, mainly at lower elevations. 404; *Fishlock* 308 (Purcells). Britt. & Wils.

## Dalbergia L. f.

**Dalbergia ecastophyllum** (L.) Taub. *Ecastophyllum ecastophyllum* (L.) Britton. Plentiful in the salt pond at Cane Garden Bay. Also seen at Long Bay East. 10, 372. Britt. & Wils.

## Desmodium Desv.

- Desmodium axillare** (Sw.) DC. *Meibomia axillaris* (Sw.) Kuntze. A large colony in a clearing, Sage Mt. forest. A procumbent vine to 4 m. long. 762, 763.
- D. canum** (Gmel.) Schinz & Thell. *Meibomia supina* (Sw.) Britton. A common weed throughout the island. 7.
- D. glabrum** (Mill.) DC. *Meibomia mollis* (Vahl) Kuntze. Rare, seen on Kingstown Hill. 741; *Eggers* 3177. Britt. & Wils.
- D. procumbens** (Mill.) Hitchc. *Meibomia procumbens* (Mill.) Britton. In thickets and waste places. 405, 406, 407, 408.
- D. scorpiurus** (Sw.) Desv. *Meibomia scorpiurus* (Sw.) Kuntze. *Fishlock* 150 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.
- D. tortuosum** (Sw.) DC. *Meibomia purpurea* (Mill.) Vahl. *Desmodium purpureum* (Mill.) Fawcett & Rendle. Common in pastures. 8. Britt. & Wils.
- D. triflorum** (L.) DC. *Sagotia triflora* (L.) Duch. & Walp. A common weed in most parts. 362, 363, 364, 365, 366.

## Dolichos L.

- Dolichos lablab** L. Two forms of this species occur: a small (6 dm.) bushy plant with white or rarely blue flowers is cultivated and sparingly naturalized, "Bonavist Bean;" and a long (to 10 m.) vine closely resembling *Pueraria lobata* with large erect purple racemes which is rampant on trees and ruins in moist districts. Large masses seen in Long Bush Ghut and on Chalwell Estate. 157 (white form), 564, 565, 566 (purple form); *Fishlock* 167, (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Erythrina L.

- Erythrina corallodendrum** L. Rarely cultivated. 155. Little & Wads.
- E. sp.** Two trees, Experiment Station, unarmed, with white flowers and seeds, the stigma not resembling the anthers. "White Immortelle." 725.
- E. variegata** var. **orientalis** (L.) Merrill. *Erythrina indica* Lam. This tree, with vicious spines, red flowers and stigmas resembling the anthers is a favorite ornamental, growing rapidly wherever it can be protected from cattle. "Immortelle." 724.

## Galactia P. Browne

- Galactia dubia** DC. Infrequent along the south coast, perhaps more plentiful towards the west. 460.
- G. eggertii** Urban. Endemic to Tortola, St. John and St. Thomas. Not seen. *Eggers* 3179.
- G. striata** (Jacq.) Urban. Infrequent along the south coast. 257. Britt. & Wils.

## Gliricidia Kunth

- Gliricidia sepium** (Jacq.) Kunth. *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Steud. Very common in the Road Harbour area. Much used for fence-posts, which sprout. May be naturalized. 159, Little & Wads.

## Indigofera L.

**Indigofera suffruticosa** Mill. Common, roadsides and recently trimmed pastures. 575; *Fishlock* 142, and *Fishlock* 164 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Macroptilium (Bentham) Urban

**Macroptilium lathyroides** (L.) Urban. *Phaseolus lathyroides* L. Widespread but rather rare. Seen in Baughers Bay and Sea Cow Bay. *Fishlock* 289 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Phaseolus L.

**Phaseolus lunatus** L. A small seeded white-flowered variety is cultivated and sparingly naturalized.

## Pictetia DC.

**Pictetia aculeata** (Vahl) Urban. Common in eastern parts of the island. "Thumb Tack." 14, *Fishlock* 123 (Beef Island). Little & Wads.

## Piscidia L.

**Piscidia piscipula** (L.) Sarg. *Icthyomethia piscipula* (L.) Hitch. Common near the sea, especially along the south coast. "Dogwood." 4, 5; *Fishlock* 41 (Harbours). Britt. & Wils.

## Rhynchosia Lour.

**Rhynchosia minima** (L.) DC. *Dolicholus minimus* (L.) Medic. Common on fences and in thickets on hillsides. 425, 785; *Fishlock* 165 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**R. reticulata** (Sw.) DC. *Dolicholus reticulatus* (Sw.) Millsp. *Fishlock* 53 (Great Mountain), *Fishlock* 162 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Sabinea DC.

**Sabinea florida** (Vahl) DC. Usually in ghutsides at higher elevations, although occasionally seen near sea level in moist districts. Perhaps the most spectacular species in the Tortola flora, and certainly worthy of cultivation. When it blooms in January or March the entire shrub is a mass of blue or mauve. "Wattapania." *Fishlock* 35 (Sage Mt.) Britt. & Wils.

## Sesbania R. Brown

**Sesbania grandiflora** (L.) Pers. *Agati grandiflora* (L.) Desv. Both pink and white forms are rarely cultivated.

## Sophora L.

**Sophora tomentosa** L. Britt. & Wils.

## Stylosanthes Sw.

**Stylosanthes hamata** (L.) Taubert. Forming large masses at Chapel Hill (East End), Pasea Hall Estate and Fort Burt. Generally near the sea. 196, 197, 198. Britt. & Wils.

## Tephrosia Pers.

**Tephrosia cinerea** (L.) Pers. Occasional near the sea along the south coast. Seen at Welk Point and on Wickham's Cay. 455, 456, 457, 458 459; *Fishlock* 259 (Slaney Point), *Fishlock* 425 (West End). Britt. & Wils.

**T. aff. senna** H. B. K. det. Proctor. Hillsides and pastures. Common. Proctor notes longer, coarser hairs on the pods than **T. senna**. 483, 484, 485, 486, 487.

Teramnus P. Browne

**Teramnus labialis** (L. f.) Spreng. Commonly festooning on trees and sometimes completely covering fences and shrubs. 637; *Fishlock* 153, and *Fishlock* 276, Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

Vigna Savi

**Vigna antillana** (Urban) Fawcett & Rendle. Although a conspicuous plant, it was not seen by the author on Tortola. Britt. & Wils.

**V. luteola** (Jacq.) Benth. *Vigna repens* (L.) Kuntze. In occasional patches along the sea coasts. Seen at Purcell, Cane Garden Bay and in Road Town. 332; *Fishlock* s.n. Britt. & Wils.

*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (red bean) and *Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp. (black-eye pea) are occasionally grown for food and *Lathyrus odoratus* L. (sweet pea) is rarely grown for ornament from imported seed.

Family 29. OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis L.

**Oxalis corniculata** L. *Xanthoxalis corniculata* (L.) Small. Common in cultivated fields, Doty-Sage Mountain area. 205, 206, 207. Britt. & Wils.

Family 30. ERYTHROXYLACEAE

Erythroxylum P. Browne

**Erythroxylum rotundifolium** Lunan. *Erythroxylon brevipes* DC. Very plentiful in light woods, moist districts. When in flower, the woods are full of scent and bees. *Fishlock* 156 (Lower Estate). Species of *Impatiens* of the Family BALSAMINACEAE are rarely grown from imported seed under the name of "Lady's Slipper."

Family 31. ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Guaiacum L.

**Guaiacum officinale** L. At one time a plentiful wood, only planted trees are to be seen on Tortola at the present time. A number of wild trees are growing on Tamarind Point, Beef Island. "Lignum Vitae." 42.

Kallstroemia Scop.

**Kallstroemia maxima** (L.) T. & G. *Fishlock* 131 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**K. pubescens** (G. Don) Dandy. *Kallstroemia caribaea* Rydberg. A common and troublesome weed in all parts of the island. *Fishlock* 131A (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

Tribulus L.

**Tribulus cistoides** L. Seen only in three places: Chapel Hill, Little Apple Bay, and at Towers where it covers large areas. "Cocklehorn." 696, 697, 698, 699; *Fishlock* 437 (West End); *Eggers* 3176. Britt. & Wils.

## Family 32. MALPIGHIACEAE

## Bunchosia Rich. ex Juss.

**Bunchosia glandulosa** (Cav.) DC. Common at the edges of thickets and in light woods, moist districts. *Fishlock* 404 (Kingstown). Britt. & Wils.

## Byrsonima Rich. ex Juss.

**Byrsonima coriacea** var. **spicata** (Cav.) Nied. *Byrsonima spicata* (Cav.) DC. Open pastures, north side of Sage Mountain. 197, 704; *Fishlock* 380 and *Fishlock* 450 (Sage Mt.). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Heteropteris Kunth

**Heteropteris purpurea** (L.) Kunth. *Banisteria purpurea* L. Festooned in thickets, Jean Hill and Fish Bay. 118, 809, 810. Britt. & Wils.

## Malpighia L.

**Malpighia glabra** L. One bush seen at Pleasant Valley was destroyed by road building before a specimen could be taken.

**M. punicifolia** L. A few planted shrubs, Baughers Bay and Kingstown Hill. "Barbados Cherry."

## Stigmaphyllon A. Juss.

**Stigmaphyllon diversifolium** A. Juss. *Stigmaphyllon ledifolium* (H. B. K.) Small. 793 (Baughers Bay).

**S. periplocifolium** (Desf.) Juss. *Stigmaphyllon lingulatum* (Poir.) Small. *Fishlock* 196 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

Species of *Stigmaphyllon* were seen commonly along roadsides at lower elevations and the sea coast, but the species were not distinguished.

## Family 33. RUTACEAE

## Amyris L.

**Amyris elemifera** L. Occasional along the south coast and in eastern sections. 806 (Camanoe), 463 (Peter Island).

## Citrus L.

**Citrus aurantifolia** (L.) Swingle. *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle. Widely cultivated and naturalized almost throughout the island. The Tortola fruits are small but the juice seems far more concentrated than that of larger fruits grown on other islands. "Lime." Little & Wads.

**C. aurantium** L. A few cultivated trees, Road Town. "Bitter Orange."

**C. limon** (L.) Burm. *Citrus limonum* Risso. *Citrus limonia* Osbeck. Only one or two trees at East End. The fruit was not examined.

**C. paradisi** Macfayden. *Citrus maxima* (J. Burm.) Merrill. *Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck. A few cultivated trees, Road Town. "Grapefruit."

**C. sinensis** (L.) Osbeck. Occasionally cultivated, moist districts. Tortola oranges have a thick, rough or tubercled rind; and have a hint of lemon flavor. "Sweet Orange." Little & Wads.



## Murraya Koenig ex L.

**Murraya exotica** L. *Chalcas exotica* (L.) Millsp. Often cultivated for its fragrant flowers and long naturalized at the sides of ghuts. *Fishlock 189* (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Triphasia Lour.

**Triphasia trifolia** (Burm. f.) P. Wilson. Common throughout the island, very numerous on hillsides above Road Town, and forming hedges at Little Apple Bay. "Sweet Lime." 158. Britt. & Wils.

## Zanthoxylum L.

**Zanthoxylum martinicense** (Lam.) DC. Moist districts at all elevations. "Yellow Prickle." Several trees of *Zanthoxylum* on Cane Garden Bay hillsides may not be this species. *Fishlock 480* (Sage Mt.); *Eggers 3227*. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 34. SIMAROUBACEAE

## Picramnia Sw.

**Picramnia pentandra** Sw. *Fishlock 113* (Huntum's Ghut), *Fishlock 284* (Purcells). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Suriana L.

**Suriana maritima** L. On reefs and coastal sands, south side of Tortola. Seen on Road Reef, in Fish Bay, and in Hog Valley Bay. 104.

## Family 35. BURSERACEAE

## Bursera Jacq.

**Bursera simaruba** (L.) Sarg. Lower elevations throughout the island, but only at sea level does the bark fully display its characteristic copper colour. A fine grove is to be seen at Cane Garden Bay. Regularly sprouting from fenceposts made of the branches. "Turpentine Tree." 52; *Fishlock 394* (Old Plantation). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Tetragastris Gaertn.

**Tetragastris balsamifera** (Sw.) Kuntze. In ghuts, Sage Mountain forests. 665.

## Family 36. MELIACEAE

## Azadirachta A. Juss.

**Azadirachta indica** A. Juss. A number of very fine specimens on the western edge of Road Town, some of them probably spontaneous. "Neme Tree." 6.

## Cedrela P. Browne

**Cedrela odorata** L. *Cedrela mexicana* M. J. Roem. Widespread but not common. "Red Cedar."

## Melia L.

**Melia azedarach** L. Common throughout the island, but more so at lower elevations. When the tree is cut down it usually sprouts again. Used for tool handles. "Lilac." 70; *Fishlock 169* (copses). Little & Wads.

## Swietenia Jacq.

**Swietenia mahagoni** (L.) Jacq. *Swietenia mahagoni* Jacq. Three or four thirty foot trees at the Experiment Station. "West Indian Mahogany." Little & Wads.

Over the past few years, many acres of *S. mahagoni*, *S. macrophylla* King and a hybrid have been planted by the Agricultural Department in an attempt to restore something of the former rain forest on Sage Mountain peak. At time of writing, these were doing well and had reached a height of about 1 m.

## Family 37. EUPHORBIACEAE

## Acalypha L.

**Acalypha chamaedrifolia** (Lam.) Muell.-Arg. Britt. & Wils.

**A. hispida** Burm. f. Frequently cultivated.

**A. wilkesiana** Muell.-Arg. Frequently cultivated. "Copperleaf," "Spotted Heart." 288.

## Adelia L.

**Adelia ricinella** (L.) Britt. *Ricinella ricinella* (L.) Britt. *Fishlock* 14 (Clifton Hall), *Fishlock* 38 (Coastal hills). Britt. & Wils.

## Alchornea Sw.

**Alchornea latifolia** Sw. *Fishlock* 95 (Sage Mt.). Britt. & Wils.

## Argythamnia Sw.

**Argythamnia candicans** Sw. Plentiful in Belmont Bay; not seen elsewhere. 304, 305, 306. Britt. & Wils.

**A. fasciculata** (Vahl) Muell.-Arg. *Ditaxis fasciculata* Vahl. Rare. Seen only along the main road at Pasea Hall Estate and at Flamingo Pond. 409, 668; *Fishlock* 395 (Old Plantation). Britt. & Wils.

## Breynia Forst.

**Breynia nivosa** (W. G. Smith) Small. Although probably not spontaneous, it may be seen long persistent on former house sites and in old ruins. Not common. 354.

## Chamaesyce S. F. Gray

**Chamaesyce articulata** (Aubl.) Brit. *Chamaesyce vahlii* (Willd.) Wilson. *Euphorbia articulata* Aubl. Rather rare, seen growing along roadsides at lower elevations. 342; *Fishlock* 263 (Slaney Point). Britt. & Wils.

**C. blodgettii** (Englm.) Small. *Euphorbia blodgettii* Englm. The only record for this plant in the Lesser Antilles. *Fishlock* 222 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

**C. buxifolia** (Lam.) Small. *Euphorbia mesembrianthemifolia* Jacq. Commonly growing on or immediately behind beaches. 62; *Fishlock* 262 (Slaney Point). Britt. & Wils.

**C. hirta** (L.) Millsp. *Euphorbia hirta* L. A troublesome weed everywhere, but less common than *C. hyssopifolia*. 77; *Fishlock* 235 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**C. hypericifolia** (L.) Millsp. *Euphorbia hypericifolia* L. *Fishlock* 9

and 144 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**C. hyssopifolia** (L.) Small. *Euphorbia hyssopifolia* L. A troublesome weed everywhere. 78.

**C. prostrata** (Ait.) Small. Occurs with *C. serpens*, but not so plentiful. 79.

**C. serpens** (H. B. K.) Small. Forming a mat on road verges, especially common east of Road Harbour. Although perennial, it seems to disappear completely in dry seasons. 80.

Codiaeum Juss.

**Codiaeum variegatum** (L.) Blume. One of the most common ornamentals. The many forms seen suggest this is a complex of species. "Croton."

Croton L.

**Croton astroites** Dryand. Occurring with *C. rigidus* but less common. "Black Maran." *C. astroites* and *C. rigidus* are reported to hybridize on other islands, but no evidence was seen of this here. 46; *Fishlock* 245 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

**C. betulinus** Vahl. Very widespread but rather rare. 821; *Fishlock* 44 (Sea Cow Bay). Britt. & Wils.

**C. lobatus** L. A common weed in Road Town streets and occasional in moist districts. 34; *Fishlock* 277 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**C. ovalifolius** Vahl. Common on dry hillsides, roadsides and in towns. The form seen commonly at Long Look has larger, softer and less pubescent leaves than forms seen in the Road Harbour area and on Beef Island. 797, *Fishlock* 125 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**C. rigidus** (Muell.-Arg.) Britton. One of the most troublesome and ubiquitous woody weeds on the island, one of the dominant species in rather stable association on abandoned hillside pastures. "Maran." 45; *Fishlock* 39 (Sea Cow Bay). Britt. & Wils.

Dalechampia L.

**Dalechampia scandens** L. Fairly common, often in dry areas. 803. Britt. & Wils.

Euphorbia L.

**Euphorbia heterophylla** (L.) A. Rich. *Poinsettia heterophylla* (L.) Kl. & Garke. A widespread and troublesome weed. *Fishlock* 2 (Experiment Station), *Fishlock* 213 (Road Town). Britt. & Wils.

**E. lactea** Haw. Rarely cultivated. Several fine abandoned trees on Peter Island. 672.

**E. milii** Ch. des Moulins. *Euphorbia splendens* Hook. Occasionally cultivated. "Crown of Thorns." 786.

**E. petiolaris** Sims. *Aklema petiolare* (Sims) Millsp. Occurs mainly in western parts of the island. 83; *Fishlock* 42 (Sea Cow Bay). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**E. pulcherrima** Willd. *Poinsettia pulcherrima* (Willd.) Graham. Very commonly planted at lower elevations.

**E. tirucalli** L. One small tree at Doty and an avenue of large trees beside the sea at Towers. 209.

Gymnanthes Sw.

**Gymnanthes lucida** Sw. *Eggers* 3181.

Hippomane L.

**Hippomane mancinella** L. Rare, growing right at the edge of the sea. Because of the appealing appearance and smell of the fruit, this is the most dangerous poisonous plant growing in the West Indies. Britt. & Wils.

Hura L.

**Hura crepitans** L. Common in woods at lower elevations. "Sandbox Tree." Little & Wads.

Jatropha L.

**Jatropha curcas** L. *Curcas curcas* (L.) Britt. & Millsp. Rare. A large stand seen at Carrot Bay and a few plants in pastures at Free Bottom. "Physic Nut."

**J. gossypifolia** L. *Adenoropium gossypifolium* (L.) Pohl. A common weed, especially in disturbed areas near the sea. "Wild Physic Nut." 680; *Fishlock* 192, 428 (waste places). Britt. & Wils.

**J. integerrima** Jacq. *Jatropha hastata* Jacq. Occasionally cultivated. 141.

**J. multifida** L. *Adenoropium multifidum* (L.) Pohl. Increasingly cultivated but not seen to escape.

Manihot L.

**Manihot utilissima** Pohl. *Manihot manihot* (L.) Cockerell. Widely cultivated as a market crop, and occasionally spontaneous. "Cassava." Britt. & Wils.

Margaritaria L.

**Margaritaria nobilis** L. f. *Phyllanthus nobilis* (L. f.) Muell.-Arg. *Fishlock* 423 (Bellevue); *Eggers* 3229. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Pedilanthus Poiteau

**Pedilanthus tithymaloides** (L.) Poit. *Pedilanthus padifolius* (L.) Poit. *Pedilanthus angustifolius* Poit. Four subspecies grow on Tortola: *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* ssp. *angustifolius* (Poit.) Dressler; ssp. *padifolius* (L.) Dressler; ssp. *parasiticus* (Kl. & Gke.) Dressler; ssp. *tithymaloides*. All four have been commonly seen both in cultivation and unattended, and it is difficult to say whether they are spontaneous. They are long persistent after cultivation, perhaps over thirty years.

Phyllanthus L.

**Phyllanthus acidus** (L.) Skeels. *Cicca disticha* L. *Cicca acida* (L.) Merr. Occasionally cultivated for fruit. Seen only in Road Town, Long Bush Ghut and Sea Cow Bay. Some of these trees were certainly spontaneous. "Gooseberry Tree." 535; *Fishlock* 350 (Road Town). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**P. amarus** Schum. & Thonn. This and *P. niruri* are very much alike and were not distinguished during the author's stay. One or both of them were a common weed almost everywhere. 523, 524, 525, 526, 527.

**P. niruri** L. *Fishlock* 147 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

Ricinus L.

**Ricinus communis** L. Common in waste places near the sea. 345; *Fishlock* 190 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

Tragia L.

**Tragia volubilis** L. Common throughout the island. *Fishlock* 196 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

Unidentified species of *Sapium* were recorded by Eggers (3204), and by Little & Wads.

#### Family 38. ANACARDIACEAE

Anacardium L.

**Anacardium occidentale** L. Cultivated in dry areas, especially eastern districts. "Cherry." 145. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Comocladia P. Br.

**Comocladia dodonaea** (L.) Urban. In thickets and woods, south side of Tortola. This plant produces a strong "poison ivy" reaction. "Thumb Tack," "Poison Ash." *Fishlock* 103 (harbours). Britt. & Wils.

Mangifera L.

**Mangifera indica** L. Widely cultivated and naturalized in moist districts. "Mango." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Spondias L.

**Spondias mombin** L. Scattered trees in moist districts. Seen at Sea Cow Bay and Belleview Ghut. "Ghut Plum," "Hog Plum." *Fishlock* 414 and 443 (Experiment Station). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**S. purpurea** L. Rarely cultivated, a few specimens in Baughers Bay. *Eggers* 3225 (in forest, Carrot Bay). "Jamaica Plum."

**S. sp.** Rarely cultivated, a fine specimen in front of Treasure Isle Hotel and a few in Baughers Bay. "Paradise Plum."

#### Family 39. AQUIFOLIACEAE

Ilex L.

**Ilex urbania** Loes. *Fishlock* 78 (Sage Mountain). Britt. & Wils.

#### Family 40. CELASTRACEAE

Cassine L.

**Cassine xylocarpa** Vent. *Elaeodendron xylocarpum* (Vent.) DC. Seen only near sea level between Road Town and Fish Bay. "Poison Tree." 168; *Fishlock* 255 and 475 (Slaney Point).

Crossopetalum

**Crossopetalum rhacoma** Crantz. *Rhacoma crossopetalum* L. Dry hillsides. 774 (Camanoë); *Fishlock* 266 and 427. Britt. & Wils.

## Schaefferia Jacq.

**Schaefferia frutescens** Jacq. Dry forests and thickets at lower elevations. Plentiful at Flamingo Pond. 679; *Fishlock* 257 (Slaney Point), *Fishlock* 391 (Old Plantation). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 41. STAPHYLEACEAE

## Turpina Vent.

**Turpina paniculata** Vent. *Fishlock* 453 (Sage Mountain). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 42. SAPINDACEAE

## Cardiospermum L.

**Cardiospermum corindum** L. Rare, seen at Flamingo Pond and at the top of Joe's Hill road. 96, 180.

**C. halicacabum** L. *Eggers* 3180.

## Cupania L.

**Cupania americana** L. A few trees in upper Huntum's Ghut and plentiful in Sage Mountain forests. 597.

## Melicoccus Browne

**Melicoccus bijugatus** Jacq. *Melicocca bijuga* L. A most plentiful tree, pastures and woods at lower elevations. "Genip." Little & Wads.

## Paullinia L.

**Paullinia pinnata** L. Wet pastures, mountain districts; mostly on the north side of Chalwell, and Sage Mountain. "Guard Wiss." 260, *Fishlock* 490 (s. l.). Britt. & Wils.

**P. plumieri** Triana & Planchon. Reported by Britt. & Wils. on the basis of an incomplete collection by Shafer (1158).

## Serjania Plum.

**Serjania polyphylla** (L.) Radlk. Common in moist districts, especially in hillside thickets. *Fishlock* 69, *Fishlock* 258 (Bellevue).

## Family 43. SABIACEAE

## Meliosma Blume

**Meliosma herberti** Rolfe. Britt. & Wils.

## Family 44. RHAMNACEAE

## Colubrina Rich.

**Colubrina arborescens** (Mill.) Sarg. *Colubrina Colubrina* (Jacq.) Millsp. Common at lower elevations, especially behind beaches on the north side of the island. 61; *Fishlock* 98 (Harbours). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**C. reclinata** (L'Hér.) Brongn. Years ago the bark of this tree was exported to other islands and to Europe, but it is rare now, and Tortola must import part of its requirements from Jost Van Dykes. "Mabi." 807 (Camanoë), 191; *Fishlock* 251 (Duff Bottom), *Fishlock* 404a (Kingstown). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Gouania Jacq.

**Gouania lupuloides** (L.) Urban. Common in thickets, moist districts. 285; *Fishlock* 243 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Krugiodendron Urban

**Krugiodendron ferreum** (Vahl) Urban. Occasional in thickets, mostly hillsides over the sea. "Ironwood." 195. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Reynosia Griseb.

**Reynosia uncinata** Urban. Britt. & Wils.

## Ziziphus Torn. ex L.

**Ziziphus reticulata** (Vahl) DC. *Sarcomphalus reticulatus* (Vahl) Urban. *Eggers* 3182. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**Z. rignonii** Delp. *Sarcomphalus domingensis* (Spreng.) Kr. & Urban. Britt. & Wils.

## Family 45. VITACEAE

## Cissus L.

**Cissus caustica** Tussac. Climbing on large trees in open pastures, north side of Sage Mountain, 669.

**C. sicyoides** L. Common on fences, trees and in thickets. "Pudding Vine." A variant with red petioles and calices, orange pistils and stamens, and pink or red fruits occurs on hillsides, Cane Garden Bay, Ballast Bay and Sophie Bay. 53, 107, 108; *Fishlock* 188 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

**C. trifoliata** (L.) L. Common near the sea. In moist parts of West End and Belmont it covers all other vegetation at times. 91; *Fishlock* 407 (Sophie Bay). Britt. & Wils.

## Vitis L.

**Vitis vinifera** L. Occasionally cultivated for ornament and food.

## Family 46. TILIACEAE

## Corchorus L.

**Corchorus aestuans** L. A common weed in moist years. 93. Britt. & Wils.

**C. hirsutus** L. A common weedy shrub in pastures and near the sea, chiefly in eastern districts. 190, 192; *Fishlock* 47 (Sea Cow Bay). Britt. & Wils.

**C. siliquosus** L. A common weed. 278, 750. Britt. & Wils.

## Triumfetta L.

**Triumfetta bartramia** L. Britt. & Wils.

**T. lappula** L. *Fishlock* 301. Britt. & Wils.

**T. semitriloba** Jacq. A troublesome weed throughout the island; especially common in Jackass Ghut and Long Trench. All three *Triumfettas* were observed to intergrade on burr characters. 266, 267, 268, 269, 330, 367, 413, 644, 646, 647, 650; *Fishlock* 20 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 47. MALVACEAE

## Abelmoschus Medic.

**Abelmoschus esculentus** (L.) Moench. *Hibiscus esculentus* L. Widely planted as a market vegetable. "Okra."

## Abutilon Mill.

**Abutilon hirtum** (Lam.) Sweet. Uncommon. Seen on Frenchmans Cay. 68.

**A. indicum** (L.) Sweet. Seen mostly east of Road Town. *Fishlock* 220 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

**A. umbellatum** (L.) Sweet. Very common weed in abandoned cultivations and roadsides, lower elevations. 67, 411. Britt. & Wils.

## Althaea L.

**Althaea rosea** Cav. Rarely cultivated. "Hollyhock."

## Bastardia Kunth

**Bastardia viscosa** (L.) Kunth. Plentiful, waste places. 415, 416, 417, 418, 419.

## Gossypium L.

**Gossypium arboreum** L. *Gossypium purpurascens* Poir. Baughers Bay. Cultivation of cotton ceased when Government support was withdrawn in 1947, but it is persistent in many places, and seems to be naturalized. Other species may well be present.

## Hibiscus L.

**Hibiscus sabdariffa** L. Rarely cultivated from local seed for ornament and for its red fruits which are used for jellies and drinks. A form with yellow flowers and fruits was seen in Road Town: it may be another species. "Sorrel."

**H. vitifolius** L. Common in Road Town, but not seen elsewhere. "Wild Cotton." 764; *Fishlock* 181 (Road Town). Britt. & Wils.

A number of species and hybrids of this genus are widely cultivated for ornament and sometimes escape.

## Malachra L.

**Malachra alceifolia** Jacq. In occasional clumps, roadsides. 319; *Fishlock* (Paraquita Bay). Britt. & Wils.

**M. capitata** L. In occasional clumps, roadsides. 326.

## Malvastrum A. Gray

**Malvastrum americanum** (L.) Torrey. *Malvastrum spicatum* (L.) A. Gray. Common in eastern districts. Very plentiful in the bottom, Long Bay East. 412.

**M. corchorifolium** (Desv.) Britt. Common in eastern districts. Very plentiful in Paraquita Bay. 393, 394, 395, 396, 397.

**M. coromandelianum** (L.) Garke. *Fishlock* 24 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Malvaviscus Dill. ex Adans.

**Malvaviscus arboreus** Cav. Occasionally cultivated. 387.

## Pavonia Cav.

**Pavonia spinifex** (L.) Cav. Common in thickets and shaded roadsides. *Fishlock* 290 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.



## Sida L.

- Sida acuminata** DC. *Fishlock* 488 (hillside). Britt. & Wils.  
**S. acuta** Burm. f. *Sida carpinifolia* L. f. A very common, troublesome weed almost everywhere. "Wireweed." 300, 825, 826, 827, 828; *Fishlock* 27 (Experiment Station).  
**S. ciliaris** L. Widespread but not very common. Seen at Doty and a large patch at Chapel Hill (East End). 301, 302, 303. Britt. & Wils.  
**S. eggersii** E. G. Baker. This arboreal Sida is endemic to Tortola and Culebra. Not seen. *Eggers* 3183 (Coxheath 300'). Britt. & Wils.  
**S. glabra** Mill. Britt. & Wils.  
**S. glomerata** Cav. A common, troublesome weed. *Fishlock* 203 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.  
**S. humilis** Cav. Widespread but not common. Usually in shady, well trimmed pastures and cultivation. Not troublesome. 587, 588, 589, 590, 591; *Fishlock* 1 (Experiment Station).  
**S. salviaefolia** Presl. *Sida erecta* Macf. Rare. Seen only once at Slaney Point, but not collected. Britt. & Wils.  
**S. urens** L. Widespread but rare. Seen on hillside at Doty and in Brewers Bay. 430.

## Thespesia Soland.

- Thespesia populnea** (L.) Soland. Common along sea shores. "Heiteheite."

## Urena L.

- Urena lobata** L. Widespread but more common at higher elevations, growing in disturbed pastures, Chalwell and Doty. 382, 383, 384, 385, 386; *Fishlock* (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Wissadula Medic.

- Wissadula amplissima** (L.) R. E. Freis. 449; *Fishlock* 202 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 48. BOMBACACEAE

## Ceiba Mill.

- Ceiba pentandra** (L.) Gaertn. Scattered throughout the island. Several quite large (12 m.) trees are growing in villages in dry eastern districts. "Silk Cotton Tree." Little & Wads.

## Family 49. STERCULIACEAE

## Ayenia Loefl.

- Ayenia insularis** Cristobal. *Ayenia pusilla* L. Britt. & Wils.

## Guazuma Adans.

- Guazuma ulmifolia** Lam. *Guazuma guazuma* (L.) Cockerell. Rare, seen only in Huntum's Ghut at about 100 m. elevation. 723; *Fishlock* 355 (Huntum's Ghut). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Helicteres L.

- Helicteres jamaicensis** Jacq. A few scattered bushes along the south coast between Road Town and Coxheath. 181, 671; *Fishlock* 252 (Slaney Point). Britt. & Wils.

## Melochia L.

**Melochia nodiflora** Sw. A common and troublesome weed. 639; *Fishlock* 15 (Experiment Station).

**M. pyramidata** L. *Moluchia pyramidata* (L.) Britton. Common but most plentiful in moist districts. 640, 641, 642, 643; *Fishlock* 12 and 163 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**M. tomentosa** L. *Moluchia tomentosa* (L.) Britt. Common throughout the island, but most common on dry hillsides where it attains an ornamental appearance. 193; *Fishlock* 43 (Sea Cow Bay). Britt. & Wils.

## Theobroma L.

**Theobroma cacao** L. Occasionally cultivated for its pods in moist districts. "Cocoa."

## Waltheria L.

**Waltheria indica** L. *Waltheria americana* L. Plentiful in Long Bay East and in Paraquita Bay. 392.

## Family 50. MARCGRAVIACEAE

## Marcgravia L.

**Marcgravia rectiflora** Tr. & Pl. Plentiful in dense forests, Sage Mountain. Several specimens were also seen on rocks on the east side of Chalwell peak in full sun and wind. 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447; *Fishlock* 472 (Sage Mt.); *Eggers* 3239 (High Bush 1500'). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 51. GUTTIFERAE

## Calophyllum L.

**Calophyllum antillanum** Britt. *Calophyllum brasiliense* Camb. A few trees seen near Pasea Hall Estate. "Wild Mammee."

## Clusea L.

**Clusia rosea** Jacq. Scattered trees around the island and plentiful in mountain forests. Only in the mountains does it seem to adopt its renowned strangling epiphytic habit. "Pitch Apple," "Wild Mammee." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Mammea L.

**Mammea americana** L. Plentiful at upper elevations, rarely down to sea level. This is the author's favorite fruit of the island, but it is little esteemed locally and often left to rot on the ground. "Mammee Apple." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 52. BIXACEAE

## Bixa L.

**Bixa orellana** L. Only a few trees in Sea Cows Bay (not seen) and in Huntum's Ghut. One tree in Huntum's Ghut has been there over 30 years. "Roucou." 161.

## Family 53. COCHLOSPERMACEAE

## Cochlospermum Kunth

**Cochlospermum vitifolium** (Willd.) Spreng. *Maximiliana vitifolia* (Willd.) Krug & Urban. Until recently there was only one fine specimen in Little Apple Bay, but new introductions may make this an important ornamental. They are all of the double-flowered form. 149.

## Family 54. FLACOURTIACEAE

## Casearia Jacq.

**Casearia decandra** Jacq. Seen only along the roadside between Joe's Hill and Meyers. 84; *Fishlock* 420 (Fort Hill). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**C. guianensis** (Aubl.) Urban. Common in thickets and along roadsides, upper elevations. "Wild Coffee."

**C. sylvestris** Sw. Common in ghuts and along roadsides, moist districts. "Wild Coffee." 64; *Fishlock* 413 and 157 (Huntum's Ghut); *Eggers* 3209 (High Bush 1000'). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Samyda L.

**Samyda dodecandra** Jacq. Not at all common; seen only in undisturbed ghuts leading into Road Harbour. 1; *Fishlock* 246 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 55. TURNERACEAE

## Turnera L.

**Turnera ulmifolia** L. Seen only on Long Bay Hill, where it was plentiful. 183.

## Family 56. PASSIFLORACEAE

## Passiflora L.

**Passiflora foetida** L. Seldom to be seen in dry seasons, but in a wet year it is very plentiful on roadside fences, garbage dumps, and other waste places. "Love-in-the-Mist." 592; *Fishlock* 7 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**P. laurifolia** L. Seen in light woods, Sage Mountain above Carrot Bay. 702.

**P. multiflora** L. Occurs rarely in moist districts. 599 (West End). Britt. & Wils.

**P. rubra** L. In open places, north side of Sage Mountain. 186, 196.

**P. suberosa** L. *Passiflora pallida* L. Common in thickets almost everywhere. 113, 253, 462 (Peter Island); *Fishlock* 152 (Experiment Station). *Fishlock* 264 (Slaney Point). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 57. CARICACEAE

## Carica L.

**Carica papaya** L. Commonly planted for food and naturalized in moist districts. The wild forms are strikingly different in appearance from those cultivated. They are tall and thin with

branching and twining stems, and tiny, very sweet fruit. "Paw-paw." "Papai." Little & Wads.

Several species of *Begonia* are cultivated in houses and gardens for ornament. They are of the Family **BEGONIACEAE**.

Family 58. **CACTACEAE**

*Hylocereus* Britt. & Rose

**Hylocereus trigonus** (Haw.) Safford. Common in the Long Trench district and also seen on Jean Hill at 50 m. Used to flavor rum in making the traditional "Miss Blyden" Christmas drink, and also for making tarts and pies. "Strawberry." Britt. & Wils.

**H. undatus** (Haw.) Britt. & Rose. Seen only at Brittanica Hall, Road Town, where it appears as if naturalized.

*Mammillaria* Haw.

**Mammillaria nivosa** Link. *Neomammillaria nivosa* (Link.) Britt. & Rose. Seen only on cliffs overhanging the south coast road between Road Town and West End. 776, 777. Britt. & Wils.

*Melocactus* Link & Otto

**Melocactus intortus** (Mill.) Urb. *Cactus intortus* Mill. Common along seacoasts. Sometimes cooked for food. "Barrel Cactus." "Dildo." Britt. & Wils.

*Nopalea* Salm-Dyck

**Nopalea cochenillifera** (L.) Salm-Dyck. Commonly cultivated for ornament and medicinal use. Very long persistent after cultivation, it is to be seen around old ruins and abandoned house sites giving the appearance of having naturalized. "French Prickly Pear." 834.

*Opuntia* Mill.

**Opuntia antillana** Britton & Rose. Two or three patches seen at East End. Seldom flowering. "Bull Suckers." 109. Britt. & Wils.

**O. dillenii** (Ker-Gawl.) Haw. Widespread and fairly plentiful. "Dildo," "Prickly Pear."

**O. repens** Bello. One of the most noisome weeds of pastures. "Suckers." Britt. & Wils.

**O. rubescens** Salm-Dyck. *Consolea rubescens* (Salm-Dyck) Lemaire. Common along sea coasts. An almost spineless form occurs at Coxheath. "Dildo." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

*Pereskia* Mill.

**Pereskia grandifolia** Haw. Sometimes cultivated for ornament.

*Pilosocereus* Lemaire

**Pilosocereus royenii** (L.) Byles & Rowley. *Cephalocereus royenii* (L.) Britt. & Rose. Common near the sea. "Pipe Organ Cactus." "Dildo." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

*Selenicereus* Britt. & Rose

**Selenicereus grandiflorus** (L.) Britt. & Rose. Rarely seen in gardens. Britt. & Wils. reported it as naturalized on Tortola.

## Family 59. MELASTOMATACEAE

## Clidemia D. Don

**Clidemia hirta** (L.) D. Don. Very plentiful in thickets and becoming a pest in pastures, upper elevations. *Fishlock 370* (Doty). Britt. & Wils.

## Miconia Ruiz &amp; Pav.

**Miconia fothergilla** Naud. *Eggers 3198*.

**M. laevigata** (L.) DC. Very plentiful in thickets and roadsides, upper elevations. *85, 353; Fishlock 366* (Joe's Hill). Britt. & Wils.

**M. mirabilis** (Aubl.) L. O. Wms. *Tamonea guianensis* Aubl. Britt. & Wils.

**M. prasina** (Sw.) DC. *Eggers 3205* (Sage Mountain). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**M. thomasiana** DC. Sage Mountain forests. Leaves growing in the wind are strikingly coriaceous while those in sheltered forest are membranaceous. *711, 712; Fishlock 93 and 463* (Sage Mt.). Britt. & Wils.

## Tetrazygia L.

**Tetrazygia angustifolia** (Sw.) DC. Plentiful on windswept south side of Sage Mountain. *101; Fishlock 32* (Sage Mt.); *Eggers 3194*. Britt. & Wils.

**T. elaeagnoides** (Sw.) DC. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 60. LYTHRACEAE

## Ammania L.

**Ammania latifolia** L. Seen only by the main road at Hannah. *162, 163, 164; Fishlock 388* (Old Plantation). Britt. & Wils.

## Ginoria Jacq.

**Ginoria rohrii** (Vahl) Koehne. Plentiful on Frenchman's Cay and around Little Apple Bay. Occasional plants at Fish Bay, Kingstown Bay and the Fort Hill, which bloom when leafless. Very showy when in flower, and often cut for its flowers. "Sugar Ant." *50, 182; Fishlock 399* (Old Plantation), *Fishlock 400* (Baughers Bay). Britt. & Wils.

## Lagerstroemia L.

**Lagerstroemia indica** L. Frequently grown for ornament and perhaps spontaneous. "Queen of Flowers."

## Family 61. PUNICACEAE

## Punica L.

**Punica granatum** L. Both red and yellow forms are widely planted for ornament and escapes are sometimes seen. Fruit is very poor as the climate is too warm. Nevertheless, the remains of what seems to be a long abandoned plantation are to be seen on Jean Hill.

## Family 62. COMBRETACEAE

## Buchenavia Eichl.

**Buchenavia capitata** (Vahl) Eichl. Mountain forests. 705. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Bucida L.

**Bucida buceras** L. Common in pastures and woods at lower elevations, especially along the south coast west of Road Town. "Gregre." A valuable wood for boat building.

## Conocarpus L.

**Conocarpus erecta** L. Common on reef formations and occasional along the sea coast. The leaves are green. "Buttonwood." 75, 76; *Fishlock* 99 (Harbours). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Laguncularia Gaertn. f.

**Laguncularia racemosa** (L.) Gaertn. f. Very common in marshy ground beside salt water. A favorite charcoal wood at lower elevations. "White Mangrove." 247; *Fishlock* 217 (Pasea Hall Estate).

## Quisqualis L.

**Quisqualis indica** L. Cultivated. A fine hedge is growing at Government House. "Rangoon Creeper."

## Terminalia L.

**Terminalia catappa** L. Very common by beaches and other coastal areas. "Almond." *Fishlock* 102 (Pockwood Pond). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 63. MYRTACEAE

## Aulomyrcia Berg.

**Aulomyrcia citrifolia** (Aubl.) Amsh. *Myrcia citrifolia* (Aubl.) Urban. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Calyptranthes Sw.

**Calyptranthes kiaerskovii** Krug & Urban. The lone Tortola endemic species to date. Based on a single sterile collection by Eggers; 3217, location not given.

## Eucalyptus L'Hérit.

**Eucalyptus camaldulensis** Dehn. *Eucalyptus rostrata* Schlechtendal. Several large trees at Government House and a few scattered elsewhere, e.g., Hannah, Belleview. Both *E. camaldulensis* and *E. tereticornis* Smith may be represented at Government House. They were planted by the Agricultural Department many years ago. 2.

## Eugenia L.

**Eugenia axillaris** (Sw.) Willd. Seen only behind the beach, Long Bay East. 390.

**E. biflora** (L.) DC. *Eugenia lancea* Poir. One of the most common and troublesome weedy shrubs in pastures and hillsides. The wood is used for fish pot frames. "Birch Berry." 63, 102, 836. Britt. & Wils.

- E. cordata** (Sw.) DC. Plentiful along Joe's Hill-Meyers Road. Flowers, mostly above the leaves, have an unusual but pleasant fragrance. 214; *Fishlock* 405 (Hog Valley Point). Britt. & Wils.
- E. monticola** (Sw.) DC. *Fishlock* 120 (Bellevue). Britt. & Wils.
- E. procera** (Sw.) Poir. *Fishlock* 422 (Bellevue), *Fishlock* 491 (ravine). Britt. & Wils.
- E. pseudopsidium** Jacq. Seen at Doty and at Long Bay East near the sea. The shiny red or yellow fruits are very striking in appearance. "Wild Guava." 273, 379, 623. Britt. & Wils.
- E. rhombea** (Berg) Krug & Urban. Seen only in Bellevue Ghut (150 m.). 208.
- E. sessiliflora** Vahl. *Fishlock* 406 (Hog Valley Point). Britt. & Wils.
- E. sintensii** Kiaersk. Britt. & Wils.

#### Myrcia DC

- Myrcia splendens** (Sw.) DC. *Fishlock* 454. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

#### Myrcianthes Berg.

- Myrcianthes fragrans** (Sw.) McVaugh. *Anamomis fragrans* (Sw.) Griseb. Britt. & Wils.

#### Myrciaria Berg

- Myrciaria floribunda** (West) Berg. *Eugenia floribunda* West. Widespread. Although not planted, most trees receive some attention from farmers, as the fruits are esteemed for making the traditional Christmas rum drink, "Guavaberry." 194; *Fishlock* 119, 324 (Bellevue); *Eggers* 3235 Britt. & Wils.

Another yellow fruit, seemingly a Myrtaceae and also called "Guavaberry," harvested in much the same way and at the same time as *M. floribunda*, is used for making tarts. Plants were not seen.

#### Pimenta Lindl.

- Pimenta racemosa** (Mill.) J. W. Moore. *Amomis caryophyllata* (Jacq.) Kr. & Urban. Occasional in ghuts at middle elevations, and very plentiful in Jackass Ghut. The fragrance is noticeable several yards away. "Bay-Rum-Tree." 718; *Fishlock* 493 and 494. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- P. racemosa** var **grisea** (Kiaersk.) Fosberg. *Amomis grisea* (Kiaersk.) Britton. Occasional in mountain forests. The bruised leaves emit a strong citronella odour. "Cinnamon Tree." *Fishlock* 79 (Sage Mt.); *Eggers* 3196. Britt. & Wils.

#### Psidium L.

- Psidium amplexicaule** Pers. Plentiful in the Chalwell-Sage Mountain area. "Mountain Guava." 146; *Fishlock* 372 (Doty); *Eggers* 3190. Britt. & Wils.
- P. guaiava** L. Rarely cultivated. It is a troublesome weedy species around Doty and Chalwell Estate. "Guava." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Syzygium Gaertn.

**Syzygium jambos** (L.) Alston. *Jambosa jambos* (L.) Millsp. *Eugenia jambos* L. Forming large copses in pastures and on the edges of the forest, north side of Sage Mountain. 761; *Fishlock* 88 (Sage Mountain). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 64. LECYTHIDACEAE

## Couroupita Aubl.

**Couroupita guianensis** Aubl. The fine tree at the Experiment Station is a continual object of curiosity. It was surveyed at 51 feet on 25th April, 1965. "Cannonball Tree."

## Family 65. RHIZOPHORACEAE

## Rhizophora L.

**Rhizophora mangle** L. Coastal in salt swamps and on reefs. "Red Mangrove." 246; *Fishlock* 236 (Pasea Hall Estate). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 66. ONAGRACEAE

## Ludwigia L.

**Ludwigia erecta** (L.) H. Hara. *Jussiaea erecta* L. Scattered clumps in marshy roadsides. 143, 248, 249, 250; *Fishlock* 16 and 289 (Turnbulls).

**L. octovalvis** (Jacq.) Raven. *Jussiaea angustifolia* Lam. Scattered clumps in marshy roadsides. This and *L. erecta* are often found together. 830. Britt. & Wils.

## Family 67. ARALIACEAE

## Dendropanax Dcne. &amp; Pl.

**Dendropanax arboreum** (L.) Dcne. & Pl. A few scattered trees, mostly in the open, south side of Sage Mountain. 251; *Fishlock* 455 and 456 (Sage Mt.). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Didymopanax Dcne. &amp; Pl.

**Didymopanax morototoni** (Aubl.) Dcne. & Pl. Fairly plentiful, north side of Sage Mountain. 99. Little & Wads.

## Polyscias Forst.

**Polyscias filicifolia** (Moore) Bailey. Commonly planted as a hedge or specimen shrub. "Angelica," "Croton."

**P. guilfoylei** (Bull) Bailey. Commonly planted in moist districts, long persistent after cultivation. 567, 568, 569.

## Family 68. UMBELLIFERAE

## Anethum L.

**Anethum graveolens** L. Widely cultivated for flavouring and medicinal purposes. Naturalized in moist districts. "Anise" (dill). *Fishlock* 66 (Todmans). Britt. & Wils.

## Foeniculum Mill.

**Foeniculum vulgare** Mill. *Foeniculum foeniculum* (L.) Karsten. Common in upper districts, especially from Hope to Doty, growing in pastures and roadsides and one of the most plentiful plants in abandoned cultivation. "Wild Fennel." 608, 609, 610.



## Pimpinella L.

**Pimpinella anisum** L. Rarely cultivated from imported seed and locally persistent for a short time. (dill).

*Daucus carota* L. (carrot) and *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Mansfield (parsley) are cultivated as market vegetables.

## Family 69. MYRSINACEAE

## Ardisia Sw.

**Ardisia obovata** Desv. *Icacorea guadalupensis* (Duch.) Britton. Common in thickets and forests, north side of Chalwell, Doty, and Sage Mountain. 49, 203; *Fishlock* 340 (Joe's Hill); *Eggers* 3228. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Myrsine L.

**Myrsine guianensis** (Aubl.) Kuntze. *Rapanea guianensis* Aubl. *Fishlock* 462 (Sage Mt.). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 70. THEOPHRASTACEAE

## Jacquinia L.

**Jacquinia arborea** Vahl. *Jacquinia barbasco* (Loefl.) Mez. From Paraquita Bay eastward, and common on Beef Island; rare elsewhere. 117. Britt. & Wils.

**J. berterii** Spreng. Plentiful on Peter Island, Camanoe and perhaps Beef Island, but not seen on Tortola itself. 488, 800.

**J. revoluta** Jacq. *Fishlock* 75 (upper slopes of Sage Mt.). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 71. PLUMBAGINACEAE

## Plumbago L.

**Plumbago auriculata** Lam. *Plumbago capensis* Thunb. A common ornamental. Because of dry conditions on the island, it is usually a tight formed, profusely flowering dwarf shrub.

**P. scandens** L. Common by roadsides and in thickets, all but the driest areas. 533; *Fishlock* 249 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 72. SAPOTACEAE

## Bumelia Sw.

**Bumelia obovata** (Lam.) A. DC. Near the sea and on dry promontories. Common in Baughers Bay. "Pintop." 167, 586; *Fishlock* 446 (Baughers Bay); *Eggers* 3186. Britt. & Wils.

## Chrysophyllum L.

**Chrysophyllum argenteum** Jacq. Common in thickets and forests, mountain districts. 211, 667; *Fishlock* 478 (Sage Mountain). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**C. cainito** L. Only three fine trees near the Burial Ground, Road Town. "Star Apple."

## Dipholis A. DC.

**Dipholis salicifolia** (L.) A. DC. *Fishlock* 401 (Baughers Bay). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Manilkara Adans

**Manilkara balata** (Aubl.) Dubard. *Manilkara nitida* (Sessé & Moq.) Dubard. *Manilkara bidentata* (A. DC.) Chev. Seen living only in dense forest, Sage Mountain. Many large boles dot the mountain hillsides, indicating the former extent of the Forest. 716; *Fishlock* 471 (Sage Mt.). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**M. zapota** (L.) Royen. *Sapota achras* Mill. Hillsides, Sea Cow Bay and in Road Town. "Mesple."

Mastichodendron (Engl.) H. J. Lam.

**Mastichodendron foetidissimum** (Jacq.) Lam. *Sideroxylon foetidissimum* Jacq. Little & Wads.

## Family 73. SYMPLOCACEAE

## Symplocos Jacq.

**Symplocos martinicensis** Jacq. Thickets and pastures, wet mountain areas. 97, 714; *Fishlock* 453 (Sage Mt.). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Family 74. OLEACEAE

## Forestiera Poir.

**Forestiera eggersiana** Krug & Urban. Endemic to Virgin Islands, Culebra and Vieques. Rare, seen only at Pleasant Valley and Kingstown Hill. Both trees were staminate. 290.

**F. segregata** (Jacq.) Krug & Urban. *Eggers* 3175 (West End in fruit). Britt. & Wils.

## Jasminum L.

**Jasminum fluminense** Vell. *Jasminum azoricum* L. Cultivated and sometimes escaping. 389.

**J. officinale** var **grandiflorum** (L.) L. H. Bailey. *Jasminum grandiflorum* L. Widely cultivated; not known to escape.

**J. pubescens** (Retz.) Willd. Seen only on a wall at Britannic Hall, Road Town, where it was seemingly spontaneous.

**J. sambac** (L.) Soland. Seen only at Harrigan's (Joe's Hill), where it was seemingly spontaneous.

## Family 75. APOCYNACEAE

## Allamanda L.

**Allamanda cathartica** L. Frequently cultivated. "Yellow Allamanda." 343.

## Catharanthus G. Don

**Catharanthus roseus** (L.) G. Don. *Vinca rosea* L. Cultivated and a common wildflower. White forms seem to stand more salt and red forms more drought. One of the few really "animal proof" ornamentals on the island. "Stinky Toes." 596; *Fishlock* 307 (Norton Valley). Britt. & Wils.

## Nerium L.

**Nerium oleander** L. One of the commonest and most easily grown ornamentals. Not spontaneous. "Oleander." 224.

## Plumeria L.

**Plumeria alba** L. Very common in coastal rocks and cliffs. "Sea Oleander." "Frangipani." Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**P. rubra** L. Occasionally cultivated. Both white and red forms are to be seen at Government House and Pasea Hall Estate. It is slow growing and has spectacular bloom, probably because of the dry climate. "Frangipani." Little & Wads.

## Prestonia R. Brown

**Prestonia agglutinata** (Jacq.) Woodson. *Echites agglutinata* Jacq. Rare in coastal thickets. 292 (Belmont Bay); *Fishlock* 25 (Slaney Point). Britt. & Wils.

## Rauwolfia L.

**Rauwolfia nitida** Jacq. *Rauwolfia tetraphylla* L. sensu Britt. & Wils. Seen only in Cane Garden Bay. *Fishlock* 430 (Belmont). Little & Wads. "Bitter."

**R. viridis** R. & S. *Rauwolfia lamarckii* A. DC. A very common and troublesome weedy shrub throughout the island. "Bitter Ash."

## Thevetia L.

**Thevetia peruviana** (Pers.) K. Schum. *Cerbera thevetia* L. Seen only in one patch on the road from Soldier Hill to Cane Garden Bay (ca. 100 m.). "Yellow Oleander."

## Urechites Muell.-Arg.

**Urechites lutea** (L.) Britton. Scattered in coastal areas. Common in Duff Bottom. The sap is very poisonous, as the author learned to his discomfort. "Wild Allamanda." 775 (Beef Island); *Fishlock* 474 (Baughers Bay). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 76. ASCLEPIADACEAE

## Asclepias L

**Asclepias curassavica** L. Occasional plants, moist districts. "Hittie McWanie." 281, 282, 283; *Fishlock* 304 (Purcells). Britt. & Wils.

## Calotropis R. Brown

**Calotropis procera** (Ait.) Ait. f. Conspicuous in pastures and waste places. "Cow Heel."

## Cryptostegia R. Brown

**Cryptostegia grandiflora** R. Br. Widely cultivated and sparingly naturalized. It is highly resistant to attacks of *Cuscuta* sp. "Purple Snake." "Purple Allamanda."

## Cynanchum L.

**Cynanchum decaisneanum** (Schlechter) Alain. *Metastelma decaisneanum* Schlechter. Coastal rocks and thickets. Seen at Fish Bay. 227.

**C. parviflorum** Sw. *Metastelma parviflorum* R. Br. Coastal rocks and thickets, mostly in eastern districts. 318 (Beef Island). Britt. & Wils.

## Matelea Aubl.

- Matelea maritima** (Jacq.) Woodson. *Ibatia maritima* (Jacq.) Dcne. Isolated plants throughout the island. 69; *Fishlock* 465 (Fish Bay); *Eggers* 3240. Britt. & Wils.
- Stephanotis floribunda** A. Brongn. and *Hoya carnosa* (L. f.) R. Br. are rarely cultivated.

## Family 77. CONVULVULACEAE

## Cuscuta L.

- Cuscuta americana** L. Britt. & Wils.
- C. globulosa** Benth. *Fishlock* 489 det. Yuncker.
- C. sp.**, "Yellow Love," is a common and serious pest throughout the island. (Distinctions between the above two species are slight and they are frequently confused. See Yuncker; Mem. Torr. Bot. Club vol. 18, pp. 217-222 (1931-32).)

## Evolvulus L.

- Evolvulus glaber** Spreng. Britt. & Wils.
- E. sericeus** Sw. Britt. & Wils.

## Ipomoea L.

- Ipomoea acuminata** (Vahl) R. & S. *Ipomoea cathartica* Poir. Common near the sea. Britt. & Wils.
- I. batatas** (L.) L. Commonly cultivated for market. "Potato."
- I. nil** (L.) Roth. Seen only along the roadside between Welk Point and Fat Hog Bay. 315.
- I. pes-caprae** (L.) Roth. Common on coastal sands. "Beach Morning Glory." *Fishlock* 294 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.
- I. quamoclit** L. *Quamoclit quamoclit* (L.) Britt. Rarely cultivated.
- I. repanda** Jacq. *Exogonium repandum* (Jacq.) Choisy. Common at upper elevations in woods and thickets. 511; *Fishlock* 339 (Joe's Hill). Britt. & Wils.
- I. steudellii** Millsp. *Exogonium arenarium* Choisy. Seen at Welk Point and common on Camanoe. 765.
- I. tiliacea** (Willd.) Choisy. Rare, seen at top of Joe's Hill and at Flamingo Pond. 496, 751. Britt. & Wils.
- I. triloba** L. Common in eastern districts. "Pig-Vine." 317.
- I. tuba** (Schlechter) G. Don. *Calonyction tuba* (Schlechter) Colla. A few large patches seen near the sea; Fish Bay, Towers and Carrot Bay.

## Jacquemontia Choisy

- Jacquemontia jamaicensis** (Jacq.) Hallier f. Rare. Seen only beneath coconut trees on Wickhams Cay. 431. Britt. & Wils.
- J. nodiflora** (Desv.) G. Don. Very common along the south coast. 320, 336; *Fishlock* 261 (Slaney Hill). Britt. & Wils.
- J. pentantha** (Jacq.) G. Don. A common weed in all districts. A purple form grows on Jean Hill. 121; *Fishlock* 204 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Merremia Dennst.

- Merremia aegyptia** (L.) Urban. *Ipomoea aegyptia* L. Common in moist districts, especially on the north side. 314; *Fishlock* 278 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.
- M. dissecta** (Jacq.) Hall. f. *Ipomoea dissecta* (Jacq.) Pursh. Not very common. Seen at Windy Hill and Belmont beach. 638; *Fishlock* 197 (Clifton Hall). Britt. & Wils.
- M. quinquefolia** (L.) Hall. f. *Ipomoea quinquefolia* L. A common and troublesome weed in moist districts. Britt. & Wils.
- M. umbellata** (L.) Hall. f. *Ipomoea polyanthes* R. & S. Common in cultivated areas and roadsides. "Yellow Morning Glory." 72, 740; *Fishlock* 308 (Purcells). Britt. & Wils.

## Porana Burm. f.

- Porana paniculata** Roxb. Very long persistent after cultivation, but probably not spontaneous. 648.

## Stictocardia Hallier f.

- Stictocardia tiliaefolia** (Desr.) Hall. f. *Rivea campanulata* (L.) House. *Fishlock* 275 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Turbina L.

- Turbina corymbosa** (L.) Raf. Plentiful in Ballast Bay. 122.

## Family 78. BORAGINACEAE

## Bourreria P. Browne

- Bourreria succulenta** Jacq. Scattered trees throughout the island. In eastern districts, leaves are hispid, scabrous, but in the west they are glabrous and membranaceous; a result of rainfall differences. "Chinkwood." 237, 291; *Fishlock* 118 s.l. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Cordia L.

- Cordia alliodora** (R. & P.) Oken. *Cerdana alliodora* R. & P. Scattered high in ghuts. "Spanish Elm." 126, 218; *Fishlock* 106 (Lower Estate), *Fishlock* 121 (Purcells Mountain). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- C. collococca** L. *Cordia glabra* L. Occasional in thickets and ghuts, mostly lower elevations. "Manjack." *Fishlock* 416 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.
- C. nitida** Vahl. Occasional at all elevations. "Red Manjack." 142, 179; *Fishlock* 410 (Huntums Ghut.). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- C. obliqua** Willd. Plentiful in eastern districts; not seen elsewhere. Mucilage from the pink drupes is used to seal envelopes. "Sticking Tree." 3.
- C. polycephala** (Lam.) Johnst. *Varronia corymbosa* (L.) Desv. A troublesome woody weed in wet mountain districts, rarely seen down to sea level. "Black Sage." 124, 210, 730; *Fishlock* 114 (Bellevue), *Fishlock* 216 (Experiment Station); *Eggers* 3234 as *C. ulmifolia* Juss. var *ovata* DC. Britt. & Wils.

- C. rickseckeri** Millsp. *Sebesten rickseckeri* (Millsp.) Britt. Very plentiful along the south coast. "Dog Almond," "Black Manjack." 51. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- C. sebestena** L. *Sebesten sebestena* (L.) Britton & Small. Very rarely cultivated. One spontaneous plant was found at Coxheath. 226; *Fishlock* 398 (Old Plantation).
- C. sulcata** DC. Occasional at all elevations. "White Manjack." *Fishlock* 447 (Experiment Station). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.
- Heliotropium L.
- Heliotropium amplexicaule** Vahl. *Cochranea anchusaefolia* (Poir.) Gürcke. Cultivated under the name of "Verbena."
- H. angiospermum** Murray. *Schobera angiosperma* (Murr.) Britt. A common and troublesome weed. "White Tip." 554, 555, 556, 557, 558; *Fishlock* 139 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.
- H. crispiflorum** Urban. Large patches on Beef Island. Not seen elsewhere. 787.
- H. curassavicum** L. Plentiful beside the sea. Britt. & Wils.
- H. indicum** L. *Tiaridium indicum* (L.) Lehm. Common, especially near the coast. *Fishlock* 26 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.
- Tournefortia L.
- Tournefortia bicolor** Sw. Pastures, Doty and Sage Mountain.
- T. gnaphalodes** (L.) R. Br. *Mallotonia gnaphalodes* (L.) Britt. *Heliotropium gnaphalodes* L. Rather rare. Coastal reefs and beaches. 481.
- T. hirsutissima** L. Plentiful at upper elevations. 198; *Fishlock* 444 (ravines). Britt. & Wils.
- T. microphylla** Bert. Common along roadsides and in thickets, south side of the island. *Fishlock* 297 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.
- T. volubilis** L. *Eggers* 3172 (West End).

Family 79. VERBENACEAE

Avicennia L.

- Avicennia germinans** (L.) L. *Avicennia nitida* Jacq. Occasional in coastal thickets. "Salt Pond." *Fishlock* 218 (Pasea Hall Estate). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Citharexylum L.

- Citharexylum fruticosum** L. Common in thickets and hillsides at lower elevations. "Fiddlewood." 553; *Fishlock* 198 (Clifton Hall). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Clerodendrum L.

- Clerodendrum aculeatum** (L.) Schlecht. *Volkameria aculeata* L. Coastal thickets, more common along the south coast. Occasionally high climbing. "Privet." 41; *Fishlock* 184. Britt. & Wils.
- C. speciosissimum** Paxt. A common ornamental in Road Town.
- C. thompsonae** C. Balfouri. A common ornamental. "Danish Flag."

## Lantana L.

**Lantana arida** Britton. Moldenke 1959.

**L. camara** L. A yellow and red flowered form is common in thickets and as a weed in most districts, "Yellow Sage;" a purple and buff flowered form with larger leaves and heavier construction occurs in Road Town. 43, 311; *Fishlock* 45 (Sea Cow Bay). Britt. & Wils.

**L. involucrata** L. Common in coastal thickets. "Button Sage." 232; *Fishlock* 46 (Sea Cow Bay).

**L. reticulata** Pers. Moldenke 1959.

## Petraea Houst. ex L.

**Petraea volubilis** Jacq. A common ornamental. "Queen's Wreath."

## Priva Adans.

**Priva lappulacea** (L.) Pers. A common weed. 548, 549, 550, 551, 552; *Fishlock* (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Stachytarpheta Vahl

**Stachytarpheta jamaicensis** (L.) Vahl. *Valerianoides jamaicense* (L.) Kuntze. *Fishlock* 158 (waste places). Britt. & Wils.

## Tectona L. f.

**Tectona grandis** L. f. *Tektona grandis* L. (Tectona is conserved). A few widespread trees planted many years ago by the Agricultural Department. "Teak." 236. Little & Wads.

## Verbena L.

**Verbena chamaedrifolia** Juss. Cultivated. "Verbena."

## Vitex L.

**Vitex agnus - castus** L. A common ornamental, probably spontaneous. **V. divaricata** Sw. Little & Wads.

## Family 80. LABIATAE

## Coleus Lour.

**Coleus amboinicus** Lour. Scattered in all parts of the island. Large patches were seen at Fort Burt, Huntums Ghut (110 m.) and Hope. Seldom flowering. "Wild Thyme." 606; *Fishlock* 108A. Britt. & Wils.

**C. blumei** Benth. Commonly cultivated. Naturalized but rarely found, in ghuts. Seen in Belleview ghut (ca. 200 m.). "Joseph's Coat." Britt. & Wils.

## Hyptis Jacq.

**Hyptis capitata** Jacq. Plentiful in wet mountain districts. 427; *Fishlock* 333 (Joe's Hill); *Eggers* 3221. Britt. & Wils.

**H. pectinata** (L.) Poit. Plentiful in moist seasons, roadsides and hillside pastures. 398; *Fishlock* 305 (Purcells); *Eggers* 3223. Britt. & Wils.

**H. suaveolens** (L.) Poit. Seen only in a large patch on the Fort Hill (30 m.). 328.

## Leonotis R. Brown

**Leonotis nepetaefolia** (L.) R. Brown. A very common weed. *Fishlock* 122 (waste places). Britt. & Wils.

## Leonurus L.

**Leonurus sibiricus** L. A common weed. "Rabbit Food." 239; *Fishlock* 6 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Leucas R. Brown

**Leucas martinicensis** (Jacq.) R. Br. *Fishlock* 473 (Baughers Bay). Britt. & Wils.

## Ocimum L.

**Ocimum basilicum** L. Cultivated and perhaps spontaneous. "Basil."

**O. micranthum** Willd. Fairly common, especially along the south coast. "Wild Basil." 450, 451, 452, 453; *Fishlock* 292 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Salvia L.

**Salvia occidentalis** Sw. Plentiful in moist districts. *Fishlock* 52 and 288 (Great Mountain). Britt. & Wils.

**S. serotina** L. Mountain districts. Seen at Cane Garden Bay. Many plants of this species could not be distinguished from the St. Thomas endemic *S. thomasiana* Urb. using Britt. & Wils. key and text. 333, 339, 340. Britt. & Wils.

## Thymus L.

**Thymus vulgaris** L. Cultivated. "Thyme."

## Family 81. SOLANACEAE

## Acnistus Schott.

**Acnistus arborescens** (L.) Schlechtendal. Common in wet mountain districts. Seen in thickets at Meyers and Chalwell Estates.

## Brunfelsia L.

**Brunfelsia americana** L. Cliffs and thickets near the coast, and on open hillsides above Road Town. Plants on Tortola exhibit considerable variation in aspect, leaf form, tube length, and berry size, and further investigation might show more than one species is represented. 344, 598; *Fishlock* 40 (Sea Cow Bay).

**B. undulata** Sw. Widely cultivated for ornament.

## Capsicum L.

**Capsicum frutescens** L. Plentiful at upper elevations, but seen down to sea level in wet seasons. "Jumbie Pepper," "Bird Pepper." 624; *Fishlock* 155 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Cestrum L.

**Cestrum diurnum** L. Cultivated and naturalized near villages in moist districts. "Lady of the Day." 129, 347.

**C. laurifolium** L'Her. A very plentiful shrub or tree at upper elevations. "White Cinnamon." 128, 381, 617; *Fishlock* 55 (Great Mountain), *Fishlock* 449 (Sage Mt.). Britt. & Wils.

**C. nocturnum** L. Cultivated and perhaps spontaneous. "Lady of the Night."



## Datura L.

**Datura innoxia** Mill. *Datura metel* L. Common along the south coast. "Belladonna Bush." 94; *Fishlock* 215 (Experiment Station, as *D. metel*). Britt. & Wils.

**D. stramonium** L. At West End jetty and in the ghut, Long Look. In wet seasons it extends its range, but in dry years it persists in only these two locations, both of them very dry. "Belladonna Bush." 95; *Fishlock* 492 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Physalis L.

**Physalis angulata** L. Plentiful in all parts of the island. 238; *Fishlock* 286 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

**P. pubescens** L. *Fishlock* 5, 285, and 286 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**P. turbinata** Medic. Common in waste places near ghuts or dense thickets. 559, 560, 561, 562, 563; *Fishlock* 299 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Solanum L.

**Solanum elaeagnifolium** Cav. Only one small patch east of the jetty, East End. 44.

**S. erianthum** D. Don. *Solanum verbascifolium* L. Occasional plants, mostly in thickets, throughout the island. 54; *Fishlock* 415 (Pasea Hall). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

**S. ficifolium** Ort. *Solanum torvum* Sw. Occasional plants throughout the island. Sometimes used medicinally. "Shoo Shoo Bush." 119; *Fishlock* 185 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**S. lanceifolium** Jacq. Rather rare. Seen at Sage Mountain, Brewers Bay (sea level), and in Road Town. The berries of the Sage Mt. plants were hispid, the others were glabrous. 86.

**S. melongena** L. Widely cultivated, and occasionally spontaneous. "Melongae," "Egg Plant."

**S. nodiflorum** Jacq. *Solanum nigrum* L. sensu Britt. & Wils. Occasional plants throughout the island. Some are believed to be poisonous, while others are eaten by children. The specific status of these plants needs further investigation. 543, 544, 545, 546, 547; *Fishlock* 8 (Experiment Station).

**S. persicaefolium** Dunal. Common throughout the island but especially common in dry eastern districts. 33; *Fishlock* 168 (Lower Estate). Britt. & Wils.

**S. polygamum** Vahl. Very common in coastal thickets. "Cakalaka Berry." *Fishlock* 70 (Bellevue), *Fishlock* 101 (Harbours). Britt. & Wils.

*Nicotiana tabacum* L. (tobacco) was extensively planted 25 years ago, but there is no sign of it now. *Solanum tuberosum* L. (Irish potato) is planted from time to time with indifferent success. *Lycopersicum esculentum* (L.) Mill. is cultivated as a market vegetable (tomato).

## Family 82. SCROPHULARIACEAE

## Bacopa Aubl.

**Bacopa monnieri** (L.) Pennell. *Bramia monnieri* (L.) Drake. In freshwater ponds and marshy areas. Seen at Towers, Flamingo Pond, and Carrot Bay. 688, 689, 690, 691, 752, 753, 754, 755; *Fishlock 311* (Purcells). Britt. & Wils.

## Capraria L.

**Capraria biflora** L. Common almost everywhere. 327; *Fishlock 211* (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Russellia Jacq.

**Russellia equisetiformis** Schlechtendal & Cham. Cultivated for ornament. *Fishlock 212* (Road Town).

## Scoparia L.

**Scoparia dulcis** L. Very plentiful in Long Bay East, uncommon elsewhere. 165, 166, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403; *Fishlock 113* (Huntums Ghut), *Fishlock 284* (Purcells). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 83. BIGNONIACEAE

## Crescentia L.

**Crescentia cujete** L. At lower elevations, especially along the south coast, and occasionally seen in the mountains. "Calabash Tree." *Fishlock 208* (Pasea Hall Estate). Little & Wads.

## Doxantha Miers

**Doxantha unguis-cati** (L.) Rehder. *Batocydia unguis* (L.) Mart. Very plentiful in all moist districts. When it is in full bloom, the hillsides above Cane Garden Bay take on a glorious yellow color. "Cat's Claw." 114, 116; *Fishlock 37* (thickets). Britt. & Wils.

## Jacaranda Juss.

**Jacaranda mimosifolia** D. Don. *Jacaranda acutifolia* H. & B. Rarely cultivated. The continuous salt spray in most parts of the island limits its expansion.

## Pandorea Spach

**Pandorea ricasoliana** (Tanfani) Baill. Commonly cultivated.

## Phyrganocydia Mart.

**Phyrganocydia corymbosa** (Vent.) Bur. & Schum. Rarely cultivated, but large masses at Fonseca's Corner and Government House grounds attract attention. 432, 433, 434, 435, 436.

## Spathodea Beauv.

**Spathodea campanulata** Beauv. Only three trees known, two in front of the Cottage Hospital, Road Town, and one in Huntum's Ghut. "African Tulip Tree."

## Tabebuia DC.

**Tabebuia pallida** (Lindl.) Miers. *Tabebuia heterophylla* (DC.) Britton. One of the most plentiful tree species, occurring mostly at lower elevations. Several of the large leaved, large flowered

form are on Government House grounds. "White Cedar." *Fishlock* 334 (hillsides). Britt. & Wils.

**T. rufescens** J. R. Johnston. Only known from Government House grounds and Kingstown Hill. A very large tree was accidentally destroyed at the Road Town Experiment Station about five years ago. 11,

Tecoma Juss.

**Tecoma stans** (L.) H. B. K. Very common along the south coast, but sometimes ascending to ca. 300 m. "Ginger Thomas." 261; *Fishlock* 201 (Pasea Hall Estate). Little & Wads.

Tecomaria Spach

**Tecomaria capensis** (Thunb.) Spach. Commonly cultivated for ornament.

Family 84. MARTYNIACEAE

Martynia L.

**Martynia annua** L. Seen only in the vicinity of the Road Town Experiment Station. "Wild Okra." 106; *Fishlock* 482 (waste grounds).

Family 85. GESNERIACEAE

Episcia Mart.

**Episcia fulgida** Hook. Commonly cultivated and rarely escapes. "Strawberry Plant."

Family 86. ACANTHACEAE

Anthacanthus Nees.

**Anthacanthus spinosus** (Jacq.) Nees. In coastal rocks; spiny and spineless forms are seen growing side by side. 808 (Camanoe), 837; *Fishlock* 105 (Harbours). Britt. & Wils.

Asystasia Blume

**Asystasia gangetica** (L.) T. Anders. Commonly cultivated and escaped, perhaps naturalized. 307, 308, 309, 310.

Blechum P. Browne

**Blechum pyramidatum** (Lam.) Urban. *Blechum blechum* (L.) Millsp. A common and troublesome weed. 135; *Fishlock* 353 (Experiment Station).

Crossandra Salisb.

**Crossandra infundibuliformis** (L.) Nees. Commonly cultivated.

Dicliptera Juss.

**Dicliptera assurgens** (L.) Juss. *Diapedium assurgens* (L.) Kuntze. On walls and waste places, Pasea Hall Estate. 742, 743, 744, 745, 746.

Justicia L.

**Justicia carthaginensis** Jacq. *Fishlock* 225 (Road Town). Britt. & Wils.

**J. periplocifolia** Jacq. One plant seen, not collected, at Slaney Point. It is very plentiful on Peter Island. 464 (Peter Island).

**J. sessilis** Jacq. Plentiful in moist districts. "Rock Balsam." 137, 138; *Fishlock* 362 (Huntum's Ghut). Britt. & Wils.

## Pachystachys Nees

**Pachystachys coccinea** (Aubl.) Nees. Cultivated for ornament, Government House grounds.

## Pseuderanthemum Radlk.

**Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum** Radlk. Commonly cultivated.

## Ruellia L.

**Ruellia coccinea** (L.) Vahl. *Fishlock* 54 (Great Mountain). Britt. & Wils.

**R. tuberosa** L. An extremely troublesome weed. "Many Roots." White forms occur with the blue forms at Kingstown Hill. 110, 242, 243, 244, 245; *Fishlock* 128 (Experiment Station).

**R. tweediana** Griseb. Occasionally cultivated. Not seen to escape.

## Thunbergia Retz.

**Thunbergia alata** Bojer. *Fishlock* 180 (Road Town). Britt. & Wils.

**T. erecta** T. Anders. *Meyenia erecta* (T. Anders.) Benth. Cultivated for ornament.

**T. fragrans** Roxb. Occasional plants, moist districts. Not seen in cultivation. 576, 577, 578, 579, 580; *Fishlock* 182 (Road Town). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 86. MYOPORACEAE

## Bontia L.

**Bontia daphnoides** L. Seen only in a large stand in the salt marsh at The Towers. "Alling." 131; *Fishlock* 100 (Harbours). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 87. PLANTAGINACEAE

## Plantago L.

**Plantago major** L. Seen only in a small patch at Meyers. 127, 187, 188; *Fishlock* 63 (Great Mountain). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 88. RUBIACEAE

## Borreria G. F. W. Mey

**Borreria laevis** (Lam.) Griseb. A troublesome weed almost everywhere. *Fishlock* 57 (Experiment Station), *Fishlock* 280 (Joe's Hill). Britt. & Wils.

**B. ocimoides** (Burm. f.) DC. Mountain pastures, not very plentiful. 428. Britt. & Wils.

## Chiococca P. Browne

**Chiococca alba** (L.) Hitchc. Occasional plants in ghuts and thickets throughout the island. Sometimes used to make a beverage. "Snakeroot." 65, 66. Britt. & Wils.

## Chione DC.

**Chione venosa** (Sw.) Urban. Britt. & Wils.

## Coffea L.

**Coffea arabica** L. Several cultivated bushes in the Agricultural Station, Road Town, but not seen in fruit or flower. The same species is locally reported as naturalized in the Sage Mountain forest. Little & Wads.

## Diodia L.

**Diodia apiculata** (Willd.) Schum. Seen only in large patches behind Trellis Bay, Beef Island. 789, 790, 798.

## Erithalis P. Browne

**Erithalis fruticosa** L. Common along the sea coasts, especially in western parts of the island. "Black Torch." 258; *Fishlock* 429 (Belmont). Britt. & Wils.

## Ernodea Sw.

**Ernodea littoralis** Sw. Seen only on Belmont Beach and in Trellis Bay, Beef Island. 593, 594, 595. Britt. & Wils.

## Exostema L. C. Rich.

**Exostema caribaeum** (Jacq.) R. & S. Common along the seacoast. Conspicuous when in flower and fruit. Used medicinally. "Torch." 92; *Fishlock* 486 (Kingstown). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Faramea Aubl.

**Faramea occidentalis** (L.) A. Rich. Fairly common in Sage Mountain forests. 717; *Fishlock* 86 (Sage Mt.). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Gardenia Ellis

**Gardenia jasminoides** Ellis. Very commonly cultivated and long persistent, appearing spontaneous although probably not so. Rarely or never fruiting.

## Geophila D. Don

**Geophila repens** (L.) J. M. Johnst. *Geophila herbacea* (Jacq.) Schum. *Eggers* 3236.

## Gonzalagunia Ruiz &amp; Pav.

**Gonzalagunia spicata** (Lam.) *Duggena hirsuta* (Jacq.) Britt. Plentiful in forests and pastures at upper elevations. Sometimes a shrub to 2 m., and rarely a high climbing vine. 140; *Fishlock* 327 (Joe's Hill), *Fishlock* 786 (Great Mountain). Britt. & Wils.

## Guettarda L.

**Guettarda parviflora** Vahl. Britt. & Wils. Little & Wils.

**G. scabra** (L.) Vent. *Guettarda scabra* (L.) Lam. Britt. & Wils. Little & Wads.

## Ixora L.

**Ixora ferrea** (Jacq.) Benth. *Eggers* 3195. Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Several species of *Ixora* are planted for ornament. Most common are: *I. chinensis* (salmon), *I. coccinea* (red), *I. finlaysonia* (white).

## Morinda L.

**Morinda citrifolia** L. Common along sea coasts, especially in the Road Harbour and Sea Cow Bay areas. Used medicinally. "Painkiller Tree." 794; *Fishlock* 488 (Road Town). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

## Palicourea Aubl.

**Palicourea crocea** (Sw.) R. & S. *Palicourea riparia* Benth. Common

in wet mountain forests. Its showy red and orange flowers strongly recommend its use as an ornamental. "Yellow Cedar." 139, 369, 370, 371; *Fishlock* 94 and 363 (Sage Mt.); *Eggers* 3193 (High Bush, 1200'). Britt. & Wils.

- P. domingensis (Jacq.) DC.** Rather rare in Sage Mountain forests. Its white flowers and wand-like aspect suggest suitability as an ornamental. 98; *Fishlock* 148 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

Psychotria L.

**Psychotria brownei** Spreng. *Eggers* 3233. Britt. & Wils.

**P. ligustrifolia** (Northrop) Millsp. Plentiful between Joe's Hill and Meyers. 280; *Eggers* 3232.

**P. microdon** (DC.) Urban. *Psychotria pinularis* Sesse & Moçino. Occasional in thickets throughout the island. 60, 820 (Camanoe); *Fishlock* 296 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

**P. undata** Jacq. Britt. & Wils.

Randia L.

**Randia aculeata** L. *Randia mitis* L. Plentiful, especially on lower hillsides and ghuts, sometimes troublesome as a weed. This is the traditional Christmas Tree on Tortola. "Fishing Rod." 47, *Fishlock* 210 (Pasea Hall Estate). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Rondeletia L.

**Rondeletia pilosa** Sw. Roadsides and thickets, moist districts. Plentiful at Hope and on Joe's Hill. 350; *Fishlock* 434 (Zion Hill). Little & Wads., Britt. & Wils.

Spermacoce L.

**Spermacoce confusa** Rendle. *Spermacoce tenuior* L. *sensu* Britt. & Wils. *Fishlock* 11 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

*Portlandia grandiflora* L. and *Mussaënda luteola* Delile are rarely cultivated for ornament.

Family 89. CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus L.

**Sambucus simpsonii** Rehder. Occasionally cultivated and long persistent, appearing as if naturalized. Fruits not seen.

Family 90. CUCURBITACEAE

Cayaponia Manso

**Cayaponia americana** (Lam.) Cogn. Widespread in moist districts, forming large masses on Joe's Hill and Brewers Bay. 123, 351; *Fishlock* 4 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**C. racemosa** (Mill.) Cogn. *Cayaponia racemosa* (Sw.) Cogn. Britt. & Wils.

Citrullus Forst.

**Citrullus lanatus** (Thunb.) Mansfeld. *Citrullus citrullus* (L.) Karst. Occasionally cultivated. A fine crop comes to Tortola each year from Peter Island. "Watermelon."

## Cucumis L.

**Cucumis anguria** L. Common, especially in dry districts. "Wild Cucumber." Used for food. 324; *Fishlock* 154 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**C. sativa** L. Cultivated as a market vegetable.

## Lagenaria Ser.

**Lagenaria siceraria** (Molina) Standl. *Cucurbita lagenaria* L. Widely cultivated, and escaping in wet seasons. "Sweet Gourd." "Gourdie." *Fishlock* 295 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Melothria L.

**Melothria guadalupensis** (Spreng.) Cogn. Common in wet mountain districts, rare elsewhere. 334; *Fishlock* 21 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Momordica L.

**Momordica charantia** L. A widespread and very troublesome vine. A decoction of the leaves is used medicinally as "Bitter Bark." "Maiden Apple." *Fishlock* 23 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Sechium P. Browne

**Sechium edule** (Jacq.) Sw. Cultivated on the north side of the island. "Christophene."

## Family 91. CAMPANULACEAE

## Hippobroma G. Don

**Hippobroma longiflora** (L.) G. Don. *Isotoma longiflora* (L.) Presl. Common in pastures wet mountain areas, 82. Britt. & Wils.

## Family 92. GOODENIACEAE

## Scaevola L.

**Scaevola plumierii** (L.) Vahl. Although all beaches were searched for this species, it was found only at Long Bay West. It is plentiful on the north side of Peter Island. 321; *Fishlock* 424 (West End). Britt. & Wils.

## Family 93. COMPOSITAE

## Acanthospermum Schrank

**Acanthospermum hispidum** DC. A very plentiful and widespread weed, covering several acres in Free Bottom. 173, 174, 175; *Fishlock* 186 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Ageratum L.

**Ageratum conyzoides** L. Common on hillsides, upper elevations. Dwarf forms, 4 cm. tall, are to be found in windswept pastures, Sage Mountain. 185, 681, 682, 683; *Fishlock* 281 (Leonards); *Eggers* 3222. Britt. & Wils.

## Ambrosia L.

**Ambrosia hispida** Pursh. Seen in a large patch on Great Mountain (ca. 300 m.) 189. Britt. & Wils.

## Bidens L.

**Bidens cynapiifolia** H. B. K. A common weed. 634, 635, 636; *Fishlock* 29 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**B. pilosa** L. A common weed. 625, 626, 627.

## Borrichia Adans.

**Borrichia arborescens** (L.) DC. Seen only at Trellis Bay, Beef Island. 773.

## Brachyrampus DC.

**Brachyrampus intybaceus** (Jacq.) DC. *Fishlock* 273 (Brandywine Bay). Britt. & Wils.

## Chaptalia Vent.

**Chaptalia nutans** (L.) Polak. *Fishlock* 346 (Joe's Hill).

## Conyza Less.

**Conyza bonariensis** (L.) Cron. *Leptilon bonariense* (L.) Small. Britt. & Wils.

**C. canadensis** (L.) Cron. *Erigeron canadensis* L. *Leptilon pusillum* (Nutt.) Britt. Widespread. Plentiful in Sage Mountain pastures, and in abandoned cultivation, Josia's Bay. 200, 201, 202.

## Cosmos Cav.

**Cosmos caudatus** H. B. K. Common in wet mountain pastures, and coming down to lower elevations in wet seasons. 348; *Fishlock* 48 (Great Mountain); *Eggers* 3226. Britt. & Wils.

**C. sulphureus** Cav. Cultivated and sometimes spontaneous.

## Eclipta L.

**Eclipta prostrata** (L.) L. Beside the Freshwater Pond, Towers. 674, 675, 676; *Fishlock* 439 (Zion Hill). Britt. & Wils.

## Elephantopus L.

**Elephantopus scaber** L. *Elephantopus mollis* H. B. K. Common in pastures and roadsides, upper elevations. 420, 421, 422, 423, 424; *Fishlock* 309 (Purcells); *Eggers* 3224. Britt. & Wils.

## Emilia Cass.

**Emilia coccinea** (Sims) Sweet. Common at upper elevations. 270, 271, 272.

**E. sonchifolia** (L.) DC. *Fishlock* 238 and 356 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Erechtites Raf.

**Erechtites hieracifolia** (L.) Raf. *Fishlock* 19 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Erigeron L.

**Erigeron cuneifolius** DC. Britt. & Wils.

## Eupatorium L.

**Eupatorium corymbosum** L. *Osmia corymbosa* (Aubl.) Britt. & Wils. Common at upper elevations. "Christmas Bush." 356, Britt. & Wils.



**E. odoratum** L. *Osmia odorata* (L.) Schultz. Common in moist districts, at all elevations. "Christmas Bush." 410; *Fishlock* 319 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**E. sinuata** Lam. *Osmia sinuata* (Lam.) Britt. & Wils. Seen at sea level, Jackass Ghut. 731, 732, 733, 734.

Lactuca L.

**Lactuca sativa** L. Cultivated for market. "Lettuce."

Melanthera Rohr

**Melanthera nivea** (L.) Small. *Melanthera confusa* Britt. Wet mountain districts. 684, 685, 686; *Fishlock* 440 (Zion Hill), *Fishlock* 484 (Jost Van Dyke). Britton used *Fishlock* 440 as the type for *M. confusa*. Britt. & Wils.

Mikania Willd.

**Mikania cordifolia** (L. f.) Willd. Common in thickets and old ruins, upper elevations. 426; *Fishlock* 112 (New Bush). Britt. & Wils.

Neurolaena R. Br.

**Neurolaena lobata** (L.) R. Br. *Fishlock* 87 (Sage Mountain). Britt. & Wils.

Parthenium L.

**Parthenium hysterophorus** L. A very common and extremely troublesome weed. "Bitter Weed." 38, 39, 40; *Fishlock* 255. Britt. & Wils.

Pectis L.

**Pectis linifolia** L. Seen only by the main road, Pasea Hall Estate. 652, 653, 654, 655.

Piptocoma Cass.

**Piptocoma antillana** Urban. *Piptocoma rufescens* Cass. Common at sea level, north side of Peter Island, but not seen on Tortola. Probably of ornamental value. 373, 374 (Virgin Gorda), 375, 376, 377.

Pluchea Cass.

**Pluchea carolinensis** (Jacq.) D. Don. *Pluchea odorata* (L.) Cass. Forming large shrubby masses at Hannah, Paraquita Bay and Fat Hog Bay. 130; *Fishlock* 17 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

**P. purpurascens** (Sw.) DC. Seen only in the Freshwater Pond, Towers. 677, 678, 700; *Fishlock* 438 (Zion Hill). Britt. & Wils.

Pseudo-elephantopus Rohr

**Pseudo-elephantopus spicatus** (B. Juss. ex Aubl.) Gleason. *Pseudo-elephantopus spicatus* (Juss.) Rohr. Common at upper elevations and coming down to sea level in moist ghuts. 133; *Fishlock* 337 (Joe's Hill); *Eggers* 3230. Britt. & Wils.

Pterocaulon Ell.

**Pterocaulon virgatum** (L.) DC. *Fishlock* 13 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.

## Solidago (Vaill.) L.

**Solidago microglossa** DC. Common at Meyers and widespread in mountain districts. Occasionally taken to sea level for cultivation. 132, 628, 629, 630.

## Sonchus L.

**Sonchus oleraceus** L. *Fishlock* 343 (Joe's Hill). Britt. & Wils.

## Synedrella Gaertn.

**Synedrella nodiflora** (L.) Gaertn. *Fishlock* 22 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

## Tithonia Desf.

**Tithonia diversifolia** (Helmsl.) A. Gray. In large patches at upper elevations; Great Mountain to Meyers. 134, 490.

## Tridax L.

**Tridax procumbens** L. A common weed in the Road Town area. 170, 171, 172, 649, 650, 651.

## Verbesina L.

**Verbesina alata** L. *Tepion alatum* (L.) Britton. Common although scattered, moist districts. Used medicinally. "Information (Inflammation?) Bush." 335, 337, 338.

## Vernonia L.

**Vernonia albicaulis** Pers. Common at upper elevations. 799.

**V. cinerea** (L.) Less. A very common and troublesome weed. 35, 36, 37; *Fishlock* 3, 28 (Experiment Station). Britt. & Wils.

**V. sericea** L. C. Rich. Common at upper elevations. 275, 276, 277, 600, 601, 602.

## Wedelia Jacq.

**Wedelia calycina** L. C. Rich. Seen only beside the airport, Beef Island. 813, 814, 815.

**W. parviflora** L. C. Rich. Britt. & Wils.

**W. trilobata** (L.) Hitchc. Common in wet fields and ditches, lower elevations. 822, 823, 824; *Fishlock* 445 (Purcells). Britt. & Wils.

## Xanthium L.

**Xanthium strumarium** L. *Xanthium chinense* Mill. Very plentiful at Long Look. 341; *Fishlock* 300 (Pasea Hall Estate). Britt. & Wils.